

A Guinean Monarch



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A VIEVV OF THE Engliſh Acquiſitions IN GUINEA, AND THE East-Indies.

WITH

An Account of the Religion, Government, Wars, ſtrange Cuſtoms, Beaſts, Serpents, Monſters, and other Obſervables in thoſe Countries.

Together with

A Deſcription of the Iſle of St. *Helena*; And the Bay of *Sculdania*, where the *Engliſh* uſually refreſh in their Voyages to the *Indies*.

Intermixt with pleaſant Relations, and Enlivened with Pictures.

By *R. B.* Author of the *Engliſh Empire in America*, *Englands Monarchs*, and the *Hiſtory of* Scotland *and* Ireland, &c.

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V

TO THE READER.

HAving in some late Tracts endeavoured to inform my Countrymen of the Grandeur of the English Monarchy, by giving them an Account of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, and likewise of His Majesties Dominions in America: The Acceptance they have received, hath incouraged me briefly to discover to them what many have only heard of by discourse, that is, the English Acquisitions in the two other Quarters of the World, Africa and Asia; wherein I have not

So much considered matter of Trade as History, by relating the most pleasant Passages I have met with concerning these Countreys; If I have in some places seemed to divert from the Design of this small Collection, by adding matters which may appear forein thereto, I shall not ask pardon, provided it prove either delightful or useful to the Reader, my intent being in all things to please, and not meddle with what may be offensive to any; And if others would do the like, there is no fear of their falling under such ill Circumstances as too many have too lately done to their cost, by forgetting that wholsom Counsel, Study to be quiet.

R. B.

An Account of the English Acquisitions Upon the Coast of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

Sect. I.

THat Tract of Land called *Guinea*, comprehends seven hundred Leagues from *Cap Verd* in fourteen Degrees of North Latitude, and nineteen of East Longitude to Cape *Gonsalvo* in the first Degree of Southern Latitude, and thirty of East Longitude; The *Portugals* were the first that ranged this Shore, and having some Intelligence of their Commodities, and the manner of Trading with them; by fair means and force together, they got footing upon the Sea coasts, building Forts in some, and

placing Garrisons and Factories in other places, which they then found such a Golden Trade, that they called some Coasts thereof by that name, and perceiving it so beneficial to themselves and their Countrey, it was an inducement (as what will not Gold attract) to their further search on these Maritime Coasts all along to the *Cape of Good Hope*, and thereby consequently to the *East-Indies*; The fair quarter, and courteous usage, which the Inhabitants received from the *Portugals* already setled there, incouraged them to exchange their Commodities with them, which Trade according to the Custom of that Kingdom was maintained by Factors, upon the King of *Portugals* particular account in every Port and Town, as if he intended the profits of Merchandizing should defray the charges of his Conquests and Garrisons, furnishing the Natives with Salt, Iron, Tin, Copper, Basons, Knives, Cloth, Linnen, and other *European* Goods, and receiving in exchange, partly Cattle, Corn, Rice, and the like, but chiefly Gold it self in great abundance, both in Sand and melted Ingots, which gave Life and Briskness to the further Discovery of those Countreys, and continuance of that Trade to this very day, though not so considerable as formerly.

The *English* and other Nations, desirous to share in this Rich Trade, in short time Sailed thither, and because they had no Forts to Protect

tect their Persons and Goods from the danger of the *Portugals*, and treachery of the Inhabitants, they were compelled to Anchor along the Coasts near the greatest Towns of Concourse, and signifying to the *Negroes* what Wares they had brought, by their plausible demeanor, they at length imboldened them to come aboard their Ships, and bring their Gold, the manner of which Trade was very different from that of any other Countrey; For betimes in the Morning, the wind being then generally off the Shore, and the weather calm, the Natives came aboard in their Canoes and Scutes to Traffique some for themselves, and some as Factors for others, carrying at their Girdles a Purse, wherein were several small Clouts or Papers, containing the Gold belonging sometimes to ten several Men, which though all of the same weight and goodness, yet they readily distinguisht, and having made their bargains for Cloth, Linnen, or the like, at Noon they return'd with the Scabrize again to the Shore; but beside the agreement, these Factors have some small thing for themselves, in reward for their Brokage, but in process of time, the *Hollanders* frequenting these Coasts, and being well acquainted with the manner of the *English* Traffique, and coming into the same places where the *English* Traded and were known, they soon spoi'ed this Golden Trade, by their sinister and indirect dealing, for Anchoring with the

English, whom they found to have a better Trade than themſelves, they ſecretly bribed thoſe Factors aforementioned to carry their Paſſengers and Merchants aboard their own Ships, and not the *Engliſh*, obliging them to Trade only with the *Dutch*; Which Craft the *Engliſh* perceiving, uſed the ſame Arts to ingage the Factors to themſelves, ſo that out-trying each other, theſe Brokers commonly gained to themſelves ſix or ſeven *per Cent*, to the vaſt prejudice of all Trade upon theſe Coaſts, for the future, ſince this ill Cuſtom muſt be kept up by all Succeeding *European* Merchants;

It was obſerved that many *Negro* Merchants who dwelt up in the Countrey coming to buy Wares of the *Dutch*, with great quantities of Gold, and divers Slaves, thirty or more according to their Quality, to carry back the Goods they ſhould purchaſe, and taking their Lodgings in the Houſes of theſe Brokers, whom they acquainted with their full Commiſſions and Intentions, and to whom they delivered their Gold, theſe Factors would go aboard the *Flemiſh* Ships with them to Trade and Barter, and if the *Negro* Merchants were not skilled in the *Portugal* Tongue, theſe Brokers would bid the *Hollanders* not to ſpeak the *Moriſco* Language to them, becauſe they Inhabited far within the Land, thereby giving the *Dutch* the watch-word, that they meant to deceive

their Countreymen, and afterward divide the Spoil, ſo that the knaviſh Factor connived at the extravagant prizes of the *Hollanders* to draw the more Gold from the Merchant, whom he likewiſe cheated, ſometimes by putting ſome of his Gold into his Mouth, Ears, or otherwiſe, which the Merchant *Negro* finding wanting in the Scale, adds to the Cheat himſelf by blowing into the Chriſtians Ballance to make it weight; The bargain being finiſhed, and the *Negro* again landed, the Factor returns back to the Ship, to ſhare his ill got gains with the *Flemings*; This way of proceeding was very detrimental to the *Engliſh*, and other Chriſtians that Trade upon theſe Coaſts, ſo that unleſs they likewiſe connive with theſe Factors, their Voyage will be loſt, and their Commodities unſold.

In 1553. *Thomas Windam*, and *Anthony Pintado* a *Portugal*, in two *Engliſh* Ships Traded along theſe Coaſts as far as *Benin*, where they preſented themſelves to the King who ſate in a great Hall, the Walls whereof were made of Earth without Windows, the Roof of thin Boards, open in divers places; his Nobles never look him in the Face, but ſit with their Buttocks on the ground, and their hands before their Faces, not looking up till the King commands them; when they depart they go backward, turning their Faces ſtill toward him. The next year Captain *John Lock* Sailed

into

into these Parts to Trade for Gold and Elephants Teeth; And after him Captain *Towerson* made several Voyages thither, who at the River St. *Vincent*, observed a kind of Pease growing on the Shore like Trees, with stalks twenty seven paces long; At Cape *Tres Puntas*, they made him Swear by the Water of the Sea, that he would not hurt them, before they would Trade with him; *Aban* a *Negro* King treated them kindly with a Pot of Palm or Coco-Wine, which they draw out of Trees.

The People are handsom and well proportioned, having nothing disagreeable in their Countenances, but the blackness of their Complexion, some of them have flattish Noses, all little Ears, my *Dutch* Author who writ some years since relates, that the People go all Naked till they are married, and then are clothed from the middle to the knees; At the Marriage of their Daughters, they give half an Ounce of Gold to buy Wine for the Wedding, the Bride in the presence of her Friends swears to be true to her Husband, which the man doth not, for they have as many Wives as they can maintain, yet the first has this preheminence, that he can never take another but by her permission, but because the multitude of Wives and Children are counted the greatest honour and riches in that Countrey, they often persuade their Husbands to take more, and glory therein, the first Wife likewise has the privilege to

lye

lye with her Husband three Nights ſucceſſively, whilſt the reſt muſt be content only with one, ſo that they live very quietly together, a Merchant or Captain will have thirty or forty, the King of *Benin* had ſix hundred, wherewith he went in Solemn Proceſſion every year; The King of *Fetu*'s Son had fourteen Sons and twelve Daughters, and kept an hundred Slaves to wait upon them; At *Cape Gonſalvo* they pink and colour their bodies, and offer their Wives to Strangers; The King uſes his own Daughters when grown up as Wives, and the Queens with the like inceſtuous abomination make uſe of their own Sons.

Their Women (ſaith my Author) are unfaithful Diſcoverers of Natures moſt hidden ſecrets, not being aſhamed to be delivered publickly in the ſight of Men, Boys and Girls. They circumciſe both Sexes, after Travel they accompany not their Husbands in three months after; as ſoon as ſhe is delivered they gave her a drink made of Rice, Mays, Water, Wine, and *Mallaguette* like our Pepper, after which ſhe lyes warm three or four hours, and then riſes, waſhes her ſelf and Child, and ſo falls to her work as before; Next they give it a name, uſually of ſome Chriſtian they are obliged to, then wrapping it in a kind of Blanket or Skin, they lay it upon Ruſhes where it continues about five weeks, then the Mother tyes it to a board and carries it on her back with the Legs

under

under her arm-pits, and the hands tyed about her neck, where it hangs all day, and never comes off till it goes to bed, and yet few or none of them prove lame or deformed, notwithstanding the shaking of their bodies, they give them the breast over their shoulders, and this may be the reason of the flatness of their Noses by their knocking them continually against the Back and Shoulders of the Mother while she is walking or at work; for it is observed that the Children of their Gentry whose Mothers do not labour, nor carry their Infants about them, have very comely Noses; they wash and rub them every morning with Oil of Palms.

When they are seven or eight years old, they hang a Net about their Necks, made of the Bark of a Tree, full of *Fetiches* or little Gods to secure them from the Devil, who they believe would else carry them away; They hang their Hair full of Shells, and Coral, about the Arms and Legs, with several *Feticho's* of different qualities, one being an Antidote against Vomiting, a second against dangerous Falls, a third prevents Bleeding, a fourth causes Sleep, a fifth secures them against Wild Beasts, and the like, giving to each *Fetisso* a different name: They soon learn to speak, go, and swim: When they are born, they are not black, but red: About seven year old they learn them to spin Thred, make Nets, and go a Fishing with their Fathers, and feed as they do, picking up any nasty thing

thing in the Streets, which they eat with good Appetites: The Boys and Girls are all naked together, which makes them have no ſenſe of ſhame or modeſty, they being neither reproved nor corrected by their Parents: They are excellent at Swimming, even at this Age, ſo that if their Canoe overſet at Sea, they are very little concerned, all of them ſwimming back again to the place from whence they came, and conſequently they can Dive with great dexterity and fetch up any thing from the bottom; About twelve their Fathers inſtruct them how to make a Canoe, and catch Fiſh; The Merchants bring their Sons acquainted with *Europeans*, and with the Myſtery of Trade: At eighteen they begin to ſet up for themſelves, two or three together hiring a Houſe and purchaſing a Canoe; they then cover their Nudities, grow amorous, and their Fathers look out Wives for them: The Girls clean the Houſes, pick the Rice, beat the Mays, make the Bread, clean the Kitchen, buy and ſell at Market, make Baskets of Ruſhes and Matts which they weave extream curiouſly, but their chief care is to provide Meat and Drink for their Parents, ſecure their Goods, and all other kinds of good Huſwifry; when grown up, they are vary laſcivious, and boaſt of their Gallantries, eſpecially with Strangers, whom they ſeem to affect above their own Men: They are very careful to keep their Teeth white, have Wit enough, but are very wanton

with

with the Young Fellows ſtark naked, to pleaſe whom they waſh, comb, and plait their hair with great curioſity, ſome paint their Foreheads and Eyebrows red and white, and hang Pendants in their Ears, all love Ribbons eſpecially red, they have Necklaces of Coral, and Bracelets upon their Wriſts, Arms and Legs, when they go abroad they were a piece of Silk, Taffaty or other Stuff wrapt about them from the breaſt to the midleg, and have always a great bunch of Keys, though never a Coffer nor Trunk to open, the Virgins make it their whole buſineſs to appear acceptable eſpecially to white men, and are ſeldom barren before, though not very fruitful after Marriage.

For many years the *Engliſh* frequenting theſe Coaſts, made little benefit thereby, for the Inhabitants grew ſo ſubtil, that perceiving their Gold was ſo earneſtly deſired by all Nations, they began to know its true value, and ſet ſuch a rate thereon, that having been formerly often beguiled by others, they grew more wary and circumſpect in their bargaining, and to look more narrowly to the meaſure and goodneſs of their Commodities, and though at firſt they knew no diſtinction of Chriſtians, but thought the *Portugals*, and all other white men to be of the ſame Nation, yet they have ſince learned the particular manners and dealing of each Country, and have found the faireſt and ſquareſt

reſt Trade from the *Engliſh*, who are therefore moſt welcome to them, and ſpeed beſt of any other Nation whatſoever; Eſpecially ſince his late Majeſties happy Reſtauration, by whoſe gracious favour the Traders into theſe parts were Incorporated, and by their Charter dated *Jan.* 20. 1662. are intituled, *the Company of Royal Adventurers* of *England* Trading into *Africa*, or the *Guinea Company*; The Limits of their Trade, being from *Sally* in South *Barbary*, to *Cape de bona Eſperanza*, or the *Cape of Good Hope*, within which Limits all *Engliſh* Ships are prohibited to Trade unleſs Authorized by them. The Commodities exported by this Royal Company to *Africa* are Iron, Copper, Sleſias, Sheets, Says, Perpetuana's, Cowries, Welch Plains, Manillos, Boyſades, Chints, Rombergers, Coral, Callico's, Nicanies, Clouts, Amber, Powder, Muskets, Batteries of all ſorts, Turkey Carpets, Brandy, Strong Waters, Spirits, Gingharus Taffeties, Beads of all ſorts, Buckſhaws, Knives and Sheaths, Swords, Tallow, *&c.* For which they import from thence to *England*, Gold, Elephants Teeth, Hides, Malagueta, or Ginny Pepper, Red Wood, Ambergreece, with ſeveral other good Commodities, beſides numbers of *Negroes* for ſupplying his Majeſties *American* Plantations to their great advantage; They have likewiſe divers Forts and Factories eſtabliſhed upon thoſe Coaſts, for the ſecurity and defence of

their

their Merchandize and Commerce in *Africa*, for the names of some of which I must be obliged to a Gentleman, who has lately travelled thither, of which I shall give a brief account, and touch upon the manners of the Natives and other observables as I pass along.

The first place he mentions is *Gambo*, where the *English* have a Fort, with eight pieces of Cannon, and the Government worth about two Thousand Pound a year; It is Scituate near *Cape Verde*, so called from its continual greenness, which makes it a most delectable place, being a Promontory, which throws it self into the Sea, covered with green Trees, and causing a very beautiful Prospect by reason of their evenness, seeming as if planted by a line; we have already described the Natives, only may add, that they have generally small Bellies, long Legs, broad Feet, long Toes, sharp Sight, quick Wits, are Envious, curiously Neat, Thieves, Letcherous, subject to the Pox, of which as well as their *Pudenda* they are not the least ashamed, yet hold breaking wind backward a great incivility, and wondred at the *Hollanders* for offering them such contempt; Lastly, they have Stomachs like Estridges, as appears by their strange and usual repasts, of which I shall next give an account.

When they go to Market, they wash from Head to Foot, and put on other Cloths; They buy

buy only for one day; Their Bread is made by ſtamping their Millet as we do Spice in a woodden diſh, ſteeping it over night with a little Maiz, and in the morning laying it on a ſtone, they grind it with another ſtone, as Painters do their Colours, till it be dough, which they then temper with freſh Water and Salt, and make Rolls thereof twice ſo big as a mans Fiſt, baking them a little on the Hearth, and then eat it; Their Viands are raw fleſh, handfuls of Corn, large draughts of *Aqua Vitæ*, Dogs, Catts, Buffles, Elephants, though ſtinking like Carrion, and a thouſand Magots crawling on them; They have little Birds like Bullfinches which hang their Neſts on the ſmall ends of branches of Trees for fear of Snakes, theſe they eat alive Feathers and all; The *Negro*'s ſay that up in the Countrey, they eat dried Snakes, and the guts of Dogs raw, which our Author hath ſeen, and a Boy who was left on Ship-board in pawn for Money, would privately kill the Hens, that he might eat the raw Guts; They likewiſe eat raw ſtinking Fiſh dried in the Sun, yet can diſpence with dainties when they have them; They make a kind of Ale of Mays and Water boyl'd together, and putting it into a Veſſel as large as a Kilderkin, four or five place themſelves round, and drink it off, each ſending a little Pot full to his beſt beloved Wife; They lay their hands upon the Head of him that drinks, and cry aloud

Tautoſi,

Tautosi, *Tautosi*; He must not drink off all, but leaves a little to throw on the ground to his *Fetisso*, saying *I*, *ou*, spouting out some on the Arms and Legs of their *Fetisso's*, supposing that otherwise they should not drink in quiet; They are great drinkers, and feed as unmannerly as Swine, sitting on the ground, and cramming it in, not swallowing one Morsel after another, but tear their meat to pieces, and throw it into their Mouths, which stand gaping to receive it, they are always hungry, and would eat all day long; Yea the *Europeans* have great Appetites while they are there; He that gets most, drinks most of their strong Liquors, for they lay up but little.

The next place belonging to the *English* on these Coasts is in the River of *Sierra Leona*, where our Author says, an *Englishman* dwelt a long time in one of the Isles, having a fair House, guarded with four pieces of Cannon, and was well beloved and protected by the Kings of that Countrey. In the first War with *Holland* 1666. our Author being aboard a *Dutch* Man of War, this *English* Factor writ to them divers times to desire he might come and Trade with them, they told him he might do it with safety, and upon their Parole, the *Englishman* called *Abraham* came aboard them in his Shallop, rowed by three Slaves, accompanied by a *Hollander* and two others which belonged to him, and was kindly treated,

ed, but afterward the Captain contrary to the advice of the reſt, treacherouſly made him a Priſoner; and the three *Moores* with him, to their great ſurprizal; And *Jan.* 1. 1667. their great Shallop was manned out with thirty Men, and one Piece of Ordnance to Beſiege and plunder his Houſe, which was built of Brick and Freeſtone, defended with four great Guns, incompaſſed with a fair Wood of Palm-trees, which ſupplied him with Wine; On one ſide were about twenty Cabines for the Natives, and on the other a Spring of good Water, it being the moſt beautiful Iſland upon the River.

Being about to land, they diſcovered 200 *Moores* got together about the Houſe with Firelocks, and a greater number farther up in the Woods, which obliged the *Hollanders* to make a ſhow of going up higher, as being weaker, and therefore had more occaſion for the wind, but the *Negroes* thought they had been gone to *Bowre*, and diſpatch a Canoe to give the King of *Boulom* the Alarum, which was perſued by the Enemy, who fired into their Boat, and at length took them, they were two young Slaves belonging to the *Portugals*, who lived with the *Engliſh* Factor, but would confeſs nothing of their Meſſage; The *Engliſh* in the Houſe obſerving what paſſed, fired at them with their Cannon, and three of their Bullets fell within ten paces of the Boat; The

Hollanders

Hollanders put themselves out of the reach of their Guns for the present, and came to an Anchor to wait the Tyde; About an hour after two *Moores* belonging to one of the Neighbour Islands made up directly to them in a Canoe, and came within Pistol-shot, but would not be persuaded aboard, the *Dutch* firing on them, they fled, and stooping for fear of their fire, seemed no higher than Catts; the *English* in the *interim* played upon them, though they saw they were out of their reach, to shew the Natives they had undertaken their Defence, and desired their Friendship.

The Tyde coming in, the *Dutch* retreated to their Ship, wherein they found several *Moores* and *Portugals*, and among them the King of *Boulows* Son called *Bembo*, about 35 years old, well proportioned, and abating his Blackness, a very handsom Man, he was a very great Friend of *Abrahams* the *English* Factor, and when he understood he was a Prisoner, he instantly interceded for his Ransom, and on *Monday* noon came on board again with an hundred Elephants Teeth, weighing nine hundred pound weight, and two Civet Catts alive, upon the delivery whereof *Abraham* was dismist, the *Hollanders* giving him a little Barrel of Strong-Waters, a Roll of Tobacco, a Cheese and a Salvo of three Guns.

In the River of *Madre-Bomba* the *English* have likewise a House or Factory not inferiour

to

to that of *Sierra-Leone*. The Kingdom of *Boulom*, wherein it ſeated, is principally inclined to the *Engliſh* and *Portugals*, of which laſt there are ſeveral that inhabit there. Let us now conſider the Religion of the *Negro's*, if we may ſo call it, which is generally *Paganiſm*, they greet the New Moon with horrible roarings, and ſtrange geſtures of Adoration; they offer their Sacrifices in the Woods before great hollow Trees wherein their Idols are placed, yet this they do rather out of Cuſtom than Zeal, uſing neither Form nor Method in their Devotions, every one making a God after his own fancy; ſome ſeeming to incline to *Mahumatiſm*, others to *Judaiſm*, and many of them are *Roman Catholicks*, yet divers affirm, that God who giveth all things, and can do what he pleaſeth, and cauſes Thunders, Lightning, Rain and Wind, is Omnipotent, and needs neither praying to, nor to be ſet forth in ſo myſterious a way as that of the Trinity. They believe that when People die they go into another World, and will have occaſion for many of the ſame things they uſe here, and therefore put part of their Houſholdſtuff into the Grave with the dead Corps; and if they loſe any thing, imagine their Friends in the other World had need of it, and have taken it away.

They have no Letters nor Books, yet keep *Tueſday* for a Sabbath, forbearing then their Fiſhing and Husbandry, and the Palm Wine

which

which is gotten that day, must not be sold, but is offered to the King, who bestows it on his Courtiers to drink at night. On this Day in the midst of the Market-place they place a Table on four Pillars about three yards high, whose flat cover is made of Straw and Reeds woven together, upon which they place many Straw Rings called *Fetisso's* or Gods, and within them set Wheat, Water & Oil for their God whom they imagine devours it; Their Priest they call *Fetissero*, who every Festival-day placeth a Seat upon that Table, and sitting thereon, preacheth to the People, but what his Doctrine is, the *Europeans* cannot understand: After this the Women offer him their Infants, whom he sprinkles with Water, wherein a live Snake swims, wherewith he likewise besprinkles the Table, and then uttering certain words very loud, and stroking the Children with some kind of Colours, as if giving them his Blessing; he himself drinks of that Water, the People clapping their hands and crying, *I ou, I ou*, and so he dismisseth this devout Assembly.

Many wear such Rings next their Bodies, to preserve them from the mischiefs their angry God might inflict upon them, in honour of whom they daub themselves with a kind of Chalky Earth, which is their Morning Mattens; At their eating, the first bit, and the first draught is consecrated to their *Fetisso*, wherewith they besprinkle it: If Fishermen have

not

not a good Draught, they preſent a piece of Gold to the Prieſt to reconcile them to their frowning Saint, who with his Wives makes a kind of Proceſſion through the Streets, ſmiting his Breaſt, and clapping his Hands with a mighty noiſe, till he come to the Shore, where they cut down boughs from certain Trees, and hang them on their Necks, playing on a Timbrel; Then the Prieſt turns to his Wives, and expoſtulates with them, and throws Wheat and other things into the Sea as an Offering to appeaſe the *Fetiſſo*'s diſpleaſure againſt the Fiſhermen; When the King Sacrifices to his *Fetiſſo*, he commands the Prieſt or *Fiteſſero* to inquire of a Tree, whereunto he aſcribeth Divinity, what he will demand; The Prieſt comes to the Tree, and in a heap of Aſhes there provided, ſticks the Branch of a Tree, and drinking water out of a Baſon, ſpouts it upon the Branch, and then daubeth his Face with the Aſhes, after which the Devil out of the Tree gives anſwer to the King's queſtions; The Nobility likewiſe adore certain Trees, eſteeming them Oracles, and they report the Devil ſometimes appears to them like a black Dog, and otherwhile anſwers them without any viſible apparition. Some worſhip a Bird called *Pittore*, ſpotted and painted as it were with Stars, and reſembleth the voice of a Bull; To hear this Bird low in their Journey, is reckoned a good Omen, they ſaying, their *Fetiſſo* promiſes them good Fortune,

Fortune, and therefore they set a Vessel of Water and Wheat in the place where they hear it; And as the Earth and Air yield them Deities, so the Sea is not illiberal to them, but yields certain Fishes whom they Canonize, upon this account, they never take the *Tunny* Fish, the *Swordfish* they take and eat, but dry the Sword on his back, which is held in great Veneration: Yea the Mountains are not without honour, and if they did not pacifie their Anger by setting daily Presents of Meat and Drink thereon, they believe they would bend their sullen Brows, and as their High Tops threaten to scale Heaven, would overwhelm the Earth, and destroy them all.

Neither has Nature alone this priviledge, but Art likewise is concerned in this making of Gods, which are composed sometimes of very filthy things, as of a piece of putrified Earth anointed over with Suet, Grease and Oil of Palms, with five or six Parrot Feathers bolt upright in the middle, to which morning and night they pay their constant Devotions; when it Thunders, Rains hard, or the wind blows very strong, there is not one of them to be seen in the Streets, all hide themselves in their Houses, and cry, *The Gods of the Whites are angry*. The Devil is so dreadful to them, they tremble at naming him, and say he beats them, and makes them do evil things for their *Fetisso*, which every one carries about him, some

are



Monstrous Serpents in Africa.



are made of the end of Horns filled up with Dung, others of little figures, as the heads of some Creature and the like, which their Priests sell them at their own price, and pretend they found them under the Fetiche Tree, when any one Dies they make a new *Fetisso* or Ring of Straw, and conjure it to keep company and protect the dead in their Journey to the other World; They lay the Corps on a Matt upon the ground, wrapt in Woollen, with a Stool covered with a Goat-skin under the head, the body is then strowed with Ashes, the Arms laid by its side, and the Eyes opened, this continues half a day, the best beloved Wife sitting by the Husband (as the Husband doth by his first Wife) crying *Aury*, and wiping her Face with a wisp of Straw; Other Women go round the House and Corps, singing and beating on Basons; The Eldest *Mormi* or Gentleman goes from House to House with a Bason, into which every one puts the value of Twelve Pence in Gold, with this they buy a Cow, with whose Blood the *Fittessero* or Priest appeaseth the *Fetisso*. The Friends and Kindred assembling, prepare a Hen, and then seating themselves in a corner of the dead mans House, they place all his *Fetisso*'s or Gods on a row, the greatest in the midst, adorning the same with Garlands of Pease and Beans, and then sprinkle them with the Blood of the Hen, and hang a Chain or Garland of Herbs about

their Necks, after this the Hen being boyl'd, the Women set it in the midst of his *Fetisso's*, and the Priest taking water into his Mouth, amidst his Charms, spits it out on the *Fetisso's*, and plucking the Herbs from his Neck, he makes a Ball of them, wherewith he besmears his Face, which Ball hereby is made a *Fetisso*, and the Party deceased is now at rest.

In the mean time, the dearest of his Wives fills all the House with Mourning, the Neighbours and Friends assisting with Songs and Dances; At length they take up the Corps and carry it to the Grave, which is about four foot deep, and covered with Stakes that nothing may fall therein; The Women come about the Sepulchre, and expostulate thus with him in a pitiful and lamenting voice, *Alas, why didst thou dye? Thou hadst so much Wheat, so much Maiz, thou wast beloved of thy Family, and they had great care of thy Person, why therefore wouldst thou dye? what have we deserved, wherein have we offended thee, what discontent have we ever given thee, to oblige thee to leave us?* If he be a man, they add; *Thou wert so valiant, so generous, thou hast overthrown so many Enemies; thou hast behaved thy self gallantly in so many Fights, who shall now defend us from our Adversaries? Wherefore then wouldst thou dye?* Others cry, *He is dead, that brave Huntsman, that excellent Fisherman, that valiant Warriour, that great destroyer of* Portugals,

that generous Defender of his Country, he is departed this World. Then they throw on a little Earth, but none can get in to the Corps, for he hath with him his Houshold Stuff, Armour, and whatsoever he used in his life time, and Wine too, if he loved it, to drink in the other World: Lastly, they cover the Sepulchre with a Roof to defend all from Rain; If the King dye, greater Solemnity is used, yea his Nobles thinking so great a Personage ought to have Attendants, one offers to him a Servant, another a Wife, a third his Son or Daughter, even many of both Sexes to wait upon him, all whom are suddenly slain, and their Bloody Carcasses buried with him, yea the Kings Wives who loved him best, refuse not this last and everlasting Service, but are willing to dye, that they may again live with him. The Heads of the Slain are set upon Poles round about the Sepulchre; Meat, Drink, Cloths, Arms, and other Utensils are buried with them; After the Funeral, they go to the Sea, and there use other Ceremonies, some washing, while others play on Basons and Instruments, where the Widdow or Widdower is laid backward on the water with divers words of complaint, at last they return back to the dead Mans House, where they are very merry, drinking themselves drunk, and washing away all further sorrow.

Near Cape *Miserado*, the *English* have another Ware-house or Factory, being in great

favour with the Natives, who have no kindness for any other Nation that are Enemies to them; It was called *Miserado* by the *Portugals*, either because it is incompassed with Rocks that lye under water, and would inevitably destroy any Vessel which should come nearer than half a League, or because the *French* who were formerly Massacred here, cryed out *Misericorde, Misericorde, Mercy, Mercy*; Besides the Natives of this place being very cruel, they have denominated the River, and called it *Duro*, as being *hard and fatal* to the *Europeans*. The Government of this Countrey is absolute and unlimited Monarchy, so that the King is the only and sole Judge in all Causes, and though he admit his Councellors sometimes to give their Opinions, yet he follows his own single resolved determinations; This absolute Power makes him jealous of his Honour, of which he will not endure the least diminution; His Highest Pomp consists in sitting upon a Shield, whereby he signifies that he is the Protection and Defence of his Countrey, and the Manager of all Wars, pacifying Civil Insurrections, and other weighty matters belonging to him alone; His Title is *Dondagh*, which is as much as *Monarch*. When any Nobleman is Disobedient, and will not appear upon Summons, he sends this *Koredo* or Shield, as if he would upbraidingly say, *Be you Lord your self, and bear the burden of the Countrey*.

This

This peremptory command by the Shield is sent by two Drummers, who as soon as they come near the Offenders Habitation, begin to beat their Drums, and so continue without ceasing till they have delivered the Shield, upon receipt whereof, he must speed away to Court without delay, carrying the Shield with him, which he presents to the King, begging forgiveness for his miscarriages, and so taking up the Earth before the King, humbles himself.

Those that Address to the King for any favour, make their way with Presents of Ribbons, Elephants Teeth, or such things, which he must deliver at the House of the Kings chiefest Wife, who carries it to the King, requesting that the Person may be admitted into his presence; if the King accept it, the Person hath leave to enter, otherwise if any complaints be brought against him, he sends it back, yet so as the Presenter dares not receive and carry it away, but continues his Suit by Friends without intermission, by whose frequent and renewed Mediations, the King at last seeming a little pacified, remits his severity, takes the Present, and calls for the Suppliant, who entring the Royal Presence, goes bowing all along toward the King, who sits on the ground upon a Mat, leaning on a Stool, when he approaches within two steps, he bows himself to the Earth, kneeling down upon one Knee with his his right Elbow on the ground, and names

the Kings Title, *Dondagh*, whereupon the King if pleased Answers, *Nawndy*, *I thank you*, if not he sits silent. If it be a Person of Quality and his Subject, the King perhaps causes a Mat to be spread on the ground, upon which sitting at some distance, he moves his requeſt; But if a Forreigner, who comes only to salute the King, he is conducted to him without any further Ceremony, and receives an immediate dispatch; If the Person have any Proposition, Petition, or Complaint to make, an Interpreter is called, who coming with his Bow in his hand, opens the whole matter to the King, sentence by sentence, whereto according to the quality of the Affair he receives Answer, with promise, if upon complaint, that when he hath heard the other party, he will forthwith give Judgment according to Right.

If any man come to thank the King for doing Exemplary Justice in a difficult Cause, after his Presents received, he divests himself of all his Cloths and Ornaments, saving a little Cloth to cover his Virilities, and so calls himself backward upon the ground, and instantly turning again, rises upon one knee, takes up Earth with his hand, and lays it upon his head, then leaning with one Elbow upon the Earth, he says three times *Dondagh*, whereupon the King answers sometimes *Nawndy*, *I thank you*, and sometimes otherwise as he thinks fit. The first Address is usually performed in his own House.

in the presence of his chiefest Wife, but such as concern Justice, or the State of the Countrey he hears in the Council House in the presence of his Lords. When some Eminent Person sent from a Neighbour King, desires Audience, one of the Kings Wives goes with a Present, and tells him who sent it, whereupon the Person appears before the King and takes up Earth.

When an Ambassador sent from another Great Prince approaches the Borders, he gives notice of his coming, whereupon he is ordered to remain in the next Town till all be made ready which is requisite in the Kings Town; There he is received with great Triumphs, which consist in exercising with Bows, Arrows, Lances and Shields, as if they were fighting against Enemies, with great Drummings and Songs of War; The Sport ended, the King retires to the Council-House, where after a little stay, inquiry is made if the King may be saluted; whereupon having permission, the Ambassador enters, and kneeling down with his back to the King, and his Bow in his hand bent to the utmost, he allusively implys, that he will set himself to the utmost against his Enemies: Mean time the Ambassadors followers chant forth his praises, as before the Kings Servants sung Elogiums to his Honour: These Encomiums they always begin with *Polo, Polo Sammach*, and then add, *His handy-work is not to be equalled by another man*, and then, I

will stick as close as Pitch to him that opposes me. The Council-House is open on all sides, with great Attendance round about, where he receives this first Address; After which the Ambassador desires leave to relate his Embassy, but is put off till next day, so retiring, he diverts himself till the appointed time in Feasts and Sportive Recreations. The Ambassador receives Answer by the Kings directions from an Interpreter, and then is shewed the Apartment for him and his Retinue, where the Kings Slaves bring them Water to wash, and the Kings Women being very neatly dress't, in Dishes set on their heads bring Rice and Flesh, after which the King sends for his Welcom, Wine and other Presents, as a Kettle, Bason or the like. If any *European* Merchant bring the King a Present, he is invited to eat with him, but with no *Black* of what Quality soever will he eat out of the same Dish, but sends their Meat to them by his Women.

Once a year he makes a Great Feast for the Common People, buying up for that purpose all the Palm-Wine, and Herds of Cattel, the Heads of which are painted and hung up in the Kings Chamber, in testimony of his Bounty: He inviteth also his Neighbour Kings, Captains and Gentlemen, and then prays and sacrifices to his *Fetisso*, which is the highest Tree in the Town. The King comes little abroad, morning and evening, his Slaves blow Trum-

pets

pets made of Elephants Teeth; while his Wives anoint and wash his Body. He sits in state holding in his hand the Tail of an Horse to drive away Flyes, being gallantly adorned with Rings of Gold on his Arms, Neck and Leggs, and Coral Beads wherewith he ties off his Beard. The Kings Children must maintain themselves when of Age, the People not liking to maintain them idle; the King only bestows on them a Marriage-Gift and a Slave; when he dies, his eldest Brother succeeds in the Throne, and enjoys his Rice-Fields, Slaves and Women. These People believe that the Almighty whom they call *Kanno*, will punish all their misdeeds, and reward well-doers, and therefore when oppressed, call for his Aid to do them Justice, continually inculcating, *That there shall a time come when all ill men shall receive their deserts.* They imagin that their Friends after death become Spirits, whom they call *Fannanen*, and know all Transactions here below, with whom therefore they hold familiar Colloquies, acquainting them with all their troubles and adversities. When they go into the Woods to hunt Elephants, Buffles, or any other dangerous Enterprize, they go first and offer to the Spirit of their deceased Parents, either a Cow, Wine or Rice, which they leave on the Grave; They suppose them to reside in the Woods, to whom therefore they address themselves with great complaints and lamentations when in affliction;

where [illegible] Solemn Acts of Devotion are performed, whom no Women nor Children are permitted to come; The King calls upon the Gods of his Father and Mother almost in every matter of difficulty.

If a Woman be suspected of Adultery, the complaining Husband desires his Wife may be delivered up to *Tannanen*, or the Spirits of his Ancestors, and brings her in the Evening before the Council Assembled to that purpose, whereafter there calling the Spirits to her, she is blindfolded, admonished to forsake her evil life, and not to go to any but her own Husband, and presently a great noise or murmur is raised, as if Spirits did appear, with some unintelligible (though articulate) sounds, which are interpreted aloud to the whole Congregation, with threatnings, that if ever she commit the like offence again, she shall be punished according to her demerits, and together with her Paramour, shall be carried away by *Tannanen*, to whom yet none are delivered up but upon clear evidence of their Guilt, to which end they have a Water of Curling or Divination wherewith they extort the Truth in all doubtful matters, compounded of Barks and Herbs boiled together, which when it is enough, the Priest repeats secretly the names of the suspected persons, or other matters to which the Witchcraft must be applied, and then washes the Legs and Arms of those accu-

sed

sed with fair Water, after this he puts his Divining Staff, which is bruised and tufted at the end, into the Pot, and drops or presseth the Water out of it upon the Arm or Leg of the suspected Person, muttering these words over it, *If he be guilty of this or that, then let this Water scald or burn him till the very Skin come off.* If the Party remain unhurt, they judge him innocent, and proceed to the Trial of another till they have discovered the Criminal, who being found, the Executioner instantly leads him bound and blindfold into an open Field or Wood, and placing him on his Knees with his Head bowed down, he first runs him through the Body with a Scimetar, and then chops off his Head with an Ax, for they do not believe he is dead till his Head is off; The Carcase cut into four quarters after great lamentations, they leave in the Feild as a Prey to the Beasts and Fowls, but the Friends take away the Head as a great Present, and boiling it in a Kettle, drink up the Broth, hanging the Scull by their *Fetisso* or Idol. The like Trial is also made of other offences among the *Blacks*, so that every one had need be very careful to prevent suspicion.

Some years since *Mendine* the King of *Manoa* died, whose Subjects and Favourites made strict inquiry according to Custom, how he came by his end, but the narrowest of their scrutinies not being able to make any discovery,

they

they were forced to acquiesce, yet had such an inveterate hatred against *Manimassah*, Brother of the deceased *Mendimo*, that they forced him to the Trial, which seeing no other Remedy, he underwent without any hurt, as a remarkable sign of his Innocence, whereupon he demanded to be restored to his former Honour, and Credit, but instead thereof, the Tryers told him, *The King in his Life time was our Common Father, and should not we after his death endeavour to find out what did befal him, or caused him to dye it were a great shame for us, we have examined and tryed you, but it shall not remain so, we will look further into the business, and make the Southsayers acquainted with it*; *Manimassah* mad at these inhumane usages, burst forth at last into these words; *This shame is not to be suffered from my own Subjects in my own Country, I will go under the Conduct of the Spirits of my deceased Friends, and seek a dwelling place.* In this manner leaving his Native Country, he travelled Northward into *Gala*, inhabited by a mean and simple People, and won so upon them by his endearing behaviour, that they unanimously besought him to be their Prince, to which he consented upon condition, *That they should give him some of their Plants and Venison for an acknowledgement of their subjection.* This they yeilded to, but such was their brutish Barbarism, that though they owned him their Lord, they

used

used him as their Companion, for being wholly unacquainted with Civility, when any of them brought him Wine, Rice or Flesh, they came again to him to require their Callibashes or Basquets, which unmannerly clownish behaviour, *Manimassah* so resented, that he withdrew from them, to require assistance from *Flansire* King of *Folgia*, whose Daughter he had Married to reduce the *Gala*'s to his Authority.

The King hearing the request of his Son in Law, lent him many Souldiers under the Conduct of *Flonikerry* his General, who unexpectedly fell into *Gala*, and subdued the People, setling *Manimassah* in an absolute Dominion, who hath ever since continned their Prince, and taught them with sorrow more respective qualities; after this, *Flonikerry* returned to *Folgia*, where he was received and welcomed with great applause, and the King willing to gratifie him for his honest performances, he according to *Flonikerrys* Petition, gave him leave to go and Conquer, and settle himself and his People in *Cabo Monte* an adjacent Countrey, expressing his kindness in saying, *I shall do the desire of his Heart*, and sending a considerable force to help him, that he might not be repulsed; Marching toward this place, the Inhabitants being numerous and courageous, were not soon subdued, but at length tired with the continual onsets of their Enemies, who shot

poysoned Arrows, which made all wounds, though never so slight prove Mortal, a fatal Invention unknown to these People, they went with their Hoods upon their Heads as usual, to ask favour, which *Flonikerry* naturally inclined to pity, easily granted, bidding them go lie down with their Faces upon the ground according to the manner of that Countrey in such cases, then coming out of his Fort, he trod upon them with his Feet; He then made an agreement with them, which was confirmed as followeth, first some Hens were killed in the presence of them all, of whose Blood the Conquered swallowed a little, as a token of Friendship. Afterward the Hens were boiled, and the Flesh eaten among them, only the Legs were kept for a perpetual Remembrance, for if any Man after that time transgressed or broke his promise, to him were the Legs shown, who upon sight thereof soon recanted for fear of the punishment that would assuredly follow.

Flonikerry overjoyed at his success, gave free scope to his thoughts to range farther, but for assuring his new Dominion, he first laboured to win the minds of the vanquished to him, and then to contract a firm League of Friendship and correspondence with the Lords of his own Countrey. But wavering Fortune who mans nothing of constancy of her favours, could promise him no greater glory with

a dire and unexpected mishap, for scarce were the minds of the Nobility united, when there came out of *Gala*, *Mimmique* Son of the aforementioned *Mamimassah*, with a great Army of *Gala's*, and others make War upon him, of whose design his Father was not ignorant, having already forgot the kindness received from *Flonikerry* Arms in setling him in his new acquired Dominions; *Flonikerry* upon the first Intelligence drew together his Forces, to whom the Nobles joining theirs, he formed a considerable Army, wherewith marching toward the Enemy, they soon met and came to a Battle, wherein by the multitude of their Enemies, they were at first put to a disorderly retreat, which *Flonikerry* who was of an undaunted Spirit perceiving, and not used to shrink in Fight, digged with his hand a hole in the ground, and put his Knees in it, with a resolution either to die there, or to remain Conquerour, and indeed in one he had his desire, for after a long and sharp contest at length being even covered with Arrows, he was slain on the spot. However his men gathering new courage to revenge their Princes death, rallied and gave a fresh charge with such fury, that they turned the Fortune of the day, and became sole Masters of the Field.

The death of *Flonikerry*, whose body they privately buried, was sometime kept secret till they sent for his Brother *Zillimmique* to take his

his charge, who immediately accepting the same, pursued the Victory, and drew near the Enemies Camp, which he soon surprized, and gave as a spoil to his Souldiers; After which he marched farther, the People all along yielding subjection without blows, whereby they soon became Masters of the whole Country, and gain'd the reputation of a Mighty People; After which he was poisoned, as was thought, leaving behind him several Sons who were young, and not capable to manage their Fathers Conquests. However, *Flanfire* his eldest was admitted Successor, during whose Minority his Uncle *Jemmah* undertook the Government, but *Flanfire* growing to years, took the Royal Authority into his own hands, and to shew that he inherited as well his Fathers Valour as Countreys, resolves to inlarge his bounds yet further, and to that end marcht with his Forces over the River *Galmar* or *Hens*, taking all the adjacent places as far as *Sierra Liona*, and placing Garrisons therein: Having settled his new Conquests, he return'd to his own Native Principality, where he spent a good part of his Life in peace and quietness, when on a sudden there came News from *Sierra Liona* that *Kandogalla* his Governour was driven out thence, and forced to fly with all his People to the Islands of *Bananoa*, not being able to withstand *Falma* or *Dogo*, who with a mighty Force invaded them; *Flanfire* startled at this intelligence, and

knowing

knowing nothing more neceſſary than expedition, ſent to the Lords, his Subſtitutes, to raiſe an Army and meet him at an appointed Randezvouz; but they having made a private Confederacy with *Gamina* their Maſter *Flanſires* Brother, by his inſtigation they neglected and ſlighted his Commands. *Flanſire*, ignorant of this Combination, leaving the Government of his Kingdom, Wives and Children to his treacherous Brother *Gamina*, marched with his eldeſt Son *Flambone* the preſent King of *Quoia*, not doubting in the leaſt the Fidelity of his Provincials: He went firſt by Land to the River of *Hens*, and from thence in Canoes to the Iſles of *Bananes*, to take with him his People who were driven from *Sierra Liona*, and for bringing them back thither, he began a ſharp War with *Falma*.

This *Falma* had been formerly in great favour with the King of *Dogo*, or *Hondo*, but having debauched one of his Wives, the King was thereat ſo much offended, that not content the offence ſhould, as uſual, be bought off with Gifts or Slaves, he cauſed his Ears to be cut off, and baniſhed him his preſence, but length of time ſo wore out the Kings Fury, that *Falma* was again admitted to Court, where he had not been long, but he began to ſhew his Inſolence, and at length addreſt the King in theſe Terms; *Sir King, conſidering the wickedneſs committed againſt you my Lord and Maſter, I am obliged*

to

to thank you for your gracious Sentence by which I am punished, whereby every one that looks upon me derides and scorns me, and the rather because the punishment is unusual, and the like offence can scarcely be got off with Goods and Slaves: Now as you were pleased to punish me, so I desire the like offence in others may be punished in the same manner. It may happen that some of the Kings Servants or Subjects may fall into the same Lapse, but if this Sentence be either denied, or not performed, I shall complain against my Lord the King in the Ways and in the Woods to the Fanoven and Bells, that is, to all the Spirits and Demons. The King having heard this audacious Speech, took counsel upon it, and notwithstanding this seeming Threat, determined that the punishment inflicted on him should not follow upon all: But yet to pacifie him in some measure, he made him General of an Army to recover *Sierra Liona* out of the hands of *Kanduquilla*, who presided there for *Flansire*.

To repel this Invader *Flansire* as we said coming to *Sierra Liona* with an Army, and making sharp War, at length by the help of some *Europeans* he fell upon the Town of *Falmaba*, and with Axes cutting down the Tree-wall, at last they forced an entrance, and set the Houses on fire, whose fury soon increased to an impossibility of being quenched, whereupon *Falma* unable to resist, fled, whom young *Flansire*

bore

here pursued, and though he mist him, yet got great Reputation, the People stiling him, *The Pursuer of Falma*. *Elanfire* having thus reconquered these Countries, and setled *Kandaquella* in his Lieutenantship, retreated with his Forces, intending to return to his Wife and Children; But on the way he had notice, that his Brother *Gandama* had usurped his Kingdom, killed all his Sons he could meet with, taken his Wives for himself, and had setup his Residence at a convenient place near the *River of Hen*, to intercept and hinder his Brothers approach; and as commonly one Trouble falls in the neck of another, this Rebellion of his Brother was attended with the Invasion of *Mandes*, who dwelt near *Cape Mesurado*, and fell into his Country at *Cape de Monte*, where they burnt the Town, and led away all they met with for Slaves. *Elanfire* understanding these mischiefs, marched toward the River *Magnabary* with all speedy, but complaining to the *Kakus* and *Jananies* (that is, to God and the Angels) of his distress in these words, *To you only it is known, that my Father left me rightful Heir to his Kingdom, which falls to me by the Laws of the Land, seeing I was the eldest: You likewise know that my Brother hath rebelled against me, and hath set himself up to be Lord, be you Judges between him and me in this intended fight, and if the Cause be unjust that he manages against me, let the mischief fall upon his own head.* There-

Thereupon he passed with all his Souldiers over the River, where the Armies suddenly met, and his Brother with great numbers of men being slain, he obtained a compleat Victory, but still kept the Field, though no other opposition appeared against him. While the King incamped in the Field to be more ready against any other appearing Rebels, his Son *Flambore* went with a Squadron of Souldiers into the Woods to hunt Civit Cats, and being by his sports got far from them, they discovered some of the Rebels busie in burying the dead body of *Gamana* the Usurper, who perceiving *Flambore* and his Followers, immediately fled, imagining he had some purpose with those Forces to search them out, and left the Corps behind them, with three Slaves in Chains whom they intended to have dispatcht at his Grave according to Custom: Being by this means assured of *Gamana*'s death, when they least expected it, they brought the three Slaves to *Flambore*, who having from them understood all Circumstances, and how all things stood in the Countrey, he sent them to their Fellow-Rebels to admonish them to come and ask his pardon, and to ascertain them he would utterly forget their misdeeds; which goodness of the King, though presented by the mouth of these Slaves, wrought the desired Effect, for the Rebels immediately submitted, and received their Pardon. This Rebellion thus suppress, King

Flambore

Flansire with all his Power marched to *Cape Miserado* to reduce *Monou*, which he did with great slaughter and spoil of the Countrey, and then retired home with his Forces, till *Monou* made a New Insurrection to revenge the Losses of *Falma*, but in short time he was again in a manner totally subdued by *Flansires* People.

In the Principality of *Anten* near *Tekorari*, the *Hollanders* some years since built a Fort, which in 1664. was attaqued by Sir *Robert Holms* in behalf of the *Royal African* Company, with two of the Kings Men of War, six Frigats, and some other Ships, and by them with no great difficulty won, but regained the next year by Admiral *De Ruyter*, being at that time only mann'd by four or five in health, and about as many more sick *English-men*, leaving in it seven Iron Guns, and six or eight Pounders. Upon the retaking, the Guns being drawn off to the Ship, *De Ruyter* caused it, as not being tenable, without many People and great Charges, to be blown up into the Air, and totally dismantled with twelve hundred pound of Powder. In the mean time the *Negro's* of the Mine plundered the Village of *Tekorari*, and laid it waste with Fire and Sword, out of malice to the *Blacks* of that place, exercising great Cruelty upon the Prisoners, cutting off their Heads, wherewith they went dancing and leaping up and down, and at last carried them home in token of Victory; they were well Armed according

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ing to the Countrey fashion, some having Caps like Helmets, adorned with Feathers and Horns of Beasts, and Swords hanging on their Bellies, whereon instead of Handles they put the Bones of Lions, Tygers, and other Beasts, their Faces are generally painted with Red and Yellow, which make a very strange and terrible sight.

In the Kingdom of *Fetu* the *Hollanders* have a Fort called *Cape Corso*, strengthened with a convenient number of great Guns, and mann'd with a strong Garrison of Slaves, but in 1664. this with the Forts of *Tekorari* aforementioned *Adia*, and *Anemabo* were taken by Sir *Robert Holmes* for the *Royal African* Company, but when *De Ruyter* in 1665. with the *Dutch* Fleet had forced the *English* Fort *Cormantyn*, he spared neither diligence nor cost to regain *Cape Corse* then in the *English* possession, and the rather because *John Valkenberge* the *Dutch* Commander in chief there, judged it very dangerous that any place in that Countrey should be left in the hands of the *English*, alledging that if during the Wars in *Europe* they were expelled thence, by consequence they might easily be kept out, whereas by the holding of this place, they had an opportunity to settle their Jurisdiction in the Countrey again, and in defiance of their Power might defend it against them: But finding the Natives sided with the *English*, threatning nothing but Fire and Sword, having also possessed themselves

selves of a place, where a hundred men might beat off a thousand, it was judged not feasible to be undertaken, without the greatest danger in the World, and therefore at present the design was laid aside.

In the Kingdom of *Fantyn*, the chief Town upon the Seacoasts called *Cormantyn* is the principal place of Trade, for the *English*, scituate upon a very high Mountain; It is the fairest and most delightful prospect upon the whole Coast, near which the *English* have a Castle fortified with four Bulwarks. In 1665, *Feb.* 8. This *Cormantyn* was surreptitiously attaqued by the *Dutch*, the manner thus; The *Holland* Fleet coming to Anchor *Feb.* 6. westward of *Cormantyn*, the next day they got four or five hundred Canoes with *Negro's* from the Castle *Del Myne*, with which well mann'd they departed from the Fleet, intending to land at *Anemabo*, but were upon their approach near the Shore, saluted by the *Negro's* of *Cormantyn*, who lay behind the clifts and bushes with Muskets and great Ordnance, playing from the Fort with such fury and violence that they were beaten back, and forced to retreat without doing any thing. This Enterprize was afterward twice reattempted upon hopes of having brought the *Negro's* to side with them, but without success, however resolving not to quit it, they came at last to a more strict alliance with the *Negro's*, who for security of

their

their Faith delivered several Hostages into their hands; and the design was to be executed with the first opportunity; Having pitcht on a time, at Night a *Negro* called *Antonio*, came in a Canoe sent by the Inhabitants of *Fantyn*, declaring that the People about *Anemabo*, and *Adja* could not be ready at the appointed hour, but in the Morning they would not fail them of their promised assistance, adding that early in the Morning at the new cast up Fort of *Adja* the Princes flag should be set up, upon which sign the *Dutch* might land with their whole Force. This concluded, the chief Commanders of the Fleet resolved the following Morning to make the onset, yet beforehand sent a Letter to the *English* Commander in chief, requiring the surrender of the Fort without opposition. Accordingly at eight a Clock in the Morning, the Princes Flag being raised upon the new erected Fort of *Adja*, they launched through with much hazard near the same Fort, and marched in order along the Shore with three thousand *Negro's*, every one with a Linnen Cloth about his Neck to distinguish them from other *Blacks*, and came about Noon to *Anemabo*, drawing forth about a Musket shot westward of *Cormantyn*, to a Hill planted with three Pieces of Ordnance, where they found stout opposition, but at length overpowered they fled, and then the *Hollanders* entred the Town, and set it on Fire, the Flame

Flame and Smoke whereof suddenly surprized the Garrison in the Castle, insomuch that as soon as they saw the Souldiers with scaling Ladders, hand Granadoes, and other Utensils of War under their Walls, they took down the red Flag from the Tower, and immediately as it were without a stroke delivered it up. Into this Castle were Souldiers out of the Castle of *Myne* instantly put to secure it; To the subduing this Fort, the *Hollanders* were not a little animated by the promise of assistance from the Natives of *Fantyn*, which they purchased of them as we hinted before, for fifty two Bars of Gold, to the value of two thousand five hundred Pound *English* Money.

Half a mile West from *Cormantyn* stands *Anemabo*, one half whereof is inhabited by the Fishermen of the *Myne*, and the other by those of *Fantyn*; At Cannon shot distance West from this lies *Adja*, where the *Dutch* had a Fort taken by the *English* in 1664. and by them kept till the attempt upon *Cormantyn*, when they blew it up with Gunpowder by Stratagem, for having laid an heap of Earth at the *Mine*, they intended when any came thereon with hopes of plunder, to have blown them up by Springing the Mine, but little harm was done, however the *English* in the mean time left the place and retreated to *Cormantyn*. Between *Adja* and *Anemabo* lies a Town called *Fanasu*, where the *English* have a Fort. The

principal places of Trade lying near the Sea, and frequented by the *Whites* are *Commanyin* and *Ademabo*, the former having been the chief place of the *English* upon this Coast for some years, where they got the best sort of Goods, and enjoyed most Friendship, for the support whereof, they built that Fort planted with forty two Pieces of Ordnance, and fortified with four Bulwarks. The King keeps his residence in the Town of *Fantyn*, and extends his Jurisdiction about ten or twelve Miles round, being able in time of War to bring eight or ten thousand men into the Field.

These Countries produce variety of Creatures, and among others Tygers and Leopards, who bear great enmity to each other, though generally the Tyger is the Conquerour, therefore when the Leopard is pursued by the Tyger, he with his Tail wipes out his footsteps that so he may not be traced. Some of the Ancients knowing the fiercenes of the Tyger, attributed to him the command of the Woods, but in these Parts, because he hurts no man but only Beasts, they make the Leopard King of the Forrest, for which ravening temper they are hunted and killed by all Men, even for their own safety. When a Leopard is killed they bring him dead to the Kings Town, there to be cut up and eaten, being flea'd they present his Skin and Teeth to the King, and the People assembled, eat the Flesh boil'd as a dainty,

spending

ſpending the remainder of the day in Revelling and Dancing, as at their moſt Solemn Feſtivals. There is likewiſe a monſtrous Creature which the Portugals call Salvage, that is a Satyr, it hath a great head, a heavy body, fleſhy and ſtrong arms, no tail, and goes ſometimes upright, and otherwhile upon all four like an Ape. The *Blacks* affirm it is of Humane Race, but by the alteration and change of the Woods and Wilderneſs it is become half a Beaſt, they ſuſtain themſelves in the Woods with Fruit and wild Honey, which they get out of the Trees, and as they are numerous, ſo upon meeting, they fight continually with each other. The *Negro's* relate ſtrange things of them, and aver for certain, that they not only overpower feeble Women and Virgins, but dare alſo ſet upon armed Men. There is another ſtrange Beaſt, like a Crocodile ſix or ſeven Foot long, very ſlender, and the Tongue of an extraordinary length. It is a Beaſt of Prey, and very ſtrong, cloſe ſet with gaudy Quills over the whole body, wherewith it offends Men, and defends it ſelf againſt other Creatures, for when the Leopard attempts to ſeize it, it converts into a round Ball, ſetting up the points of its Quills that no hold can be fixed, their Food is generally Piſmires, which with their Tongues they lick up at a great diſtance.

Both on the Sea coaſts, and the upland Countrey many Civet Cats are found, it more re-

ſembles a Wolf than a Cat, for it hath a long Head, ſmall Noſe, flat Mouth, and ſhort Ears, Teeth like a Dog, the Body part white, part aſhcolour'd, ſpeckled with black ſpots, the Legs and Feet of a middle ſize, with black Hairs, having four Claws forward and one backward, with black ſhort flat Nails, the Tail long, buſhy and ſpeckled hanging to the ground; The Civet lyes between the Privities and the Cods, and is taken thence with a Spoon or ſome other fit Inſtrument. The Giraffa or Camelo-pard is a Beaſt not often ſeen, yet very tame, ſtrangely compounded of a Libard, Hart, Buffle and Camel, and by reaſon of his long legs before and ſhorter behind, is not able to graze without difficulty, but with his high Head, which he can ſtretch forth half a Pikes length in height, feeds on the leaves and boughs of Trees. The Camels in *Africk* are more hardy than in other places, and will not only carry great burthens, but travel fifty days together without any Corn, only turn them out at night to feed on Thiſtles, Boughs, and the like, and no leſs patient are they of Thirſt, being able to endure fifteen days without Drink. The Lions in cold places are gentler, in hotter more fierce, and will not flie the approach of two hundred Armed Horſemen; in time of their coupling eight or ten will follow one Female, with terrible and bloody Battels among themſelves: They report that Lions ſpare thoſe who kneel

kneel to them, and prey rather on Men than Women, and not at all on Infants, unless compelled by hunger. The *Africans* believe he hath understanding, and tell of a *Getulian* Woman, who lying at the mercy of a Lion, besought him, that being so noble a Beast, he would not dishonour himself with so ignoble a Prey, as she a weak Woman was, whereupon he went away and left her: His Tail seems to be his Scepter, whereby he expresseth his Passion; he shrinks at no danger, unless the covert of the Woods shroud him from Witnesses, and then he will take the benefit of flight, which otherwise he seems to disdain. *Mento* a Man of *Syracuse* was encountred with a Lion, who instead of rending, fawned upon him, and with his dumb eloquence, seemed to implore his Aid, shewing his Foot, wherein *Mentor* perceived a Thorn to stick, which he pluckt out. The like is reported by *Gellius* of a Fugitive Servant, who having performed the same kind Office to a Lion, was by him gratified for a long time by giving him a daily portion of his Prey: It happened that afterward this Man was taken, and presented to his Master a *Roman* Senator, who exhibited Games to the People, wherein Slaves and condemned Persons were exposed to the fury of Beasts, among whom he put this Servant, and by a wonderful fate this Lion was soon after taken, and brought to execute these horrid Spectacles. The Beasts running with

violence to their bloody Encounter, suddenly this Lion stayed, and taking a strict view of him, fawned upon this his Guest, and defended him from the Assaults of the other Beasts, whereupon at the Peoples Intercession, who understood the Passages from him, he was freed, and the Lion given him, who followed him with a string through the Streets, the Spectators crying, *This is the Man who was the Lions Physician; This is the Lion who was this Mans Host.*

The *Hyæna* is another strange Beast which some have thought to be Male one year, and Female another, it hath no Joint in the Neck, and therefore stirs not his Head, but the whole Body at once; He is said to imitate the Voice of Men, and drawing near the Sheepfolds, having heard the name of some of the Shepherds, will call him, and when he comes devour him: They say his Eyes are of various Colours, and that his shadow prevents the barking of a Dog: By ingendring with this Beast, the Lioness brings forth a *Corcuta* of like qualities with the *Hyæna*, he hath one continued Tooth without division throughout his Mouth. The *Lybard* is not hurtful to Men except they disturb him. The *Dabo* is said to be a foolish Creature, in shape like a Wolf, only his Legs and Feet are like a Mans; they that know his haunts, sing and fiddle before his Den, his Ears being so captivated with the Musick, that he is not aware his

Legs

Legs are captivated with a Rope, whereby he is taken. The *Zebra* of all Creatures for beauty and comelineſs is admirable, reſembling an excellently proportion'd Horſe, but not ſo ſwift, all overlaid with curious party-colours, from Head to Tail, they live in great Heards, and when one is ſhot, the reſt ſtand ſtill, gazing till they ſee three or four fall down before them.

The Rivers breed Water-Elephants, about the bigneſs of a large Horſe, but much thicker and rounder, ſeeming as if they were blown up; Likewiſe Sea-Cats, and many other monſtrous Creatures. There are variety of Fowls of divers kinds, as Eagles, Parrots, Cranes, and many more, and among others a Bird no bigger than a Thrush, by whoſe chirping they gueſs at their good or ill Fortune in their Journey. *Crocodiles* are here ſo large, that they will ſwallow an Ox whole; but above all things the monſtrous Serpents produced in theſe Countreys are remarkable, among which the moſt poiſonous are of a Graſs green: Some are ſo curiouſly ſpotted with lively Colours as are ſcarce to be found in any other Creatures. The King of *Bena*, whom the Inhabitants call *King of Serpents*, keeps commonly one of them in his Arms, which he ſtrokes and foſters as it were a young Child, and ſo highly eſteems, that none dare hurt or kill it. The *Negro's* roſt and eat ſome of them as great Dainties. *Africa* hath been famous in all Ages for prodigious Serpents

and Monsters. One called *Minio* attains such largeness, that it can swallow a whole Deer without chewing or tearing to pieces, devouring Boars and many other Beasts and Cattel; It lurks for Prey within some bush, which coming within reach, it suddenly seizes, winding two or three times about the body and loins, till it falls down and dies, of which thus glutted he lies, not able to stir till his gorged Paunch has digested his Meat. Of this kind was that which the *Roman* Historians mention, which *Attilius Regulus* the *Roman* Consul in the first *Punick* War at the River *Bagrada* encountred, and planted his Engines and Artillery against it, whose Skin sent to *Rome* for a Monument, was in length an hundred and twenty Foot: The Scales defended it from all hurt by Darts or Arrows, and with the Breath it killed many, and had eat divers of the Souldiers, till at last with a Stone out of an Engine this Destroyer was destroyed. Hear how the elegant *Lucan*, as eloquently translated, describes it, when *Julius Cæsar* in pursuit of *Cato* into *Africa* came to the place which was formerly the habitation of this dreadful Serpent, and had this account given him by an *African*.

Cæsar within a shady Grove espies
A dismal Cave in which no chearing light
At all ere peep'd: but sad and doleful Night
A squalid filth, and mouldiness had made.
From whence exhaled steams and fumes invade

The

The upper Air; Whilst *Cæsar* in amaze
Doth nearly view the horrour of the place
His longing thoughts an *African* there by
(Taught by Tradition) thus doth satisfie.

This Den O *Cæsar* which for many a year
Hath empty stood and freed the Land from fear,
A monstrous Serpent by Heavens Vengeance bred
The Plague of *Africk*, once uninhabited.
The Earth a greater Monster never bare
Not *Hydra* might with this dire Snake compare,
Nor though the Sun the mighty *Python* slew,
Did ere the Sun a greater Serpent view.
The several Snakes that out of *Africks* slime
Are bred, might all have been in him combin'd,
An hundred Feet in length was his extent;
When he upon this side the River went
With his long Neck stretcht out, what ere he spy'd
With ease he seized from the other side.
With Lions here he fill'd his hungry maw,
That came to drink the Streams of *Bagrada*,
And fiercest Tygers all besmear'd with Blood
Of Cattle slain, became themselves his Food.

When first the *Roman* Armies Sailing o're,
And theaming *Carthage* on the *Africk* Shore
Were led by *Regulus*, whose Tragick fall
Sadly renown'd the *Spartan* General,
Here then this hideous Monster did remain;
The Army marching on yon spacious Plain,
Three *Roman* Souldiers by ill Fate drew near
To quench their fiery thirst i'th River here,
And tempted by these shady Trees, to shun
A while the scorching fury of the Sun
Entring the Wood, down to the Stream they stoop
And in their Helmets take the Water up,
When suddenly surpriz'd with chilling fear
A horrid hissing through the Air they hear
And from the Den the Serpents Head appears

At once amazing both their Eyes and Ears.
What should they do? For help they could not call
The Serpents hissing loud had filled all
The Wood; Nor Strength nor Hearts had they to fight
Nor scarce did any hope appear by flight,
Nor could their trembling hands the Helmets hold,
When streight the Serpent from his scaly fold
Shot forth, and seized one, who calling on
His Fellows names in vain, was swallowed down
And buried in the Monsters hungry maw.
His horrid destiny when the others saw
They leapt into the Stream to save their lives,
But that alas to them no safety gives.
For forth his long twin'd Neck the Serpent stretch't,
And swimming *Havens* in the River reach't
Who though too late, he strived to be drown'd
In *Bagrada*, a Fate more cruel found.
Marus at last, while *Havens* death did stay
The Monsters speed, had time to scape away,
And to th' amazed General relates
The Serpents greatness, and his Fellows Fates.
But ere his faltring Tongue had fully told
The Tragick story, they from far behold
The scaly Monster rouling on the Sands
In spacious windings: *Regulus* commands,
The Army streight their Piles and Spears prepare
To charge and march against it as a War,
And ready all their Battering Engines make
That strongest Walls and Bulwarks us'd to shake;
The Trumpets then as to a Battle sound;
Which noise the Serpent hearing, from the ground,
Where he in spacious Rings infolded lay,
Aloft his Head advances to survey
The Champion round, and to their Eyes appears
Large as the Dragon 'twixt the Heavenly Bears,
Fire from his threatning Eyes like lightning shot,
And hellish blasts exhal'd from his wide Throat
While he advanc't, you would suppose from far
A moving Castle made Offensive War.

And shooting forth, holds a moment's view
Upon far distant Fields. At whose dire view
The startling Horses could no more be held
By Bits, but snorting flew about the Field,
Whilst this dread Serpent fell Massacres makes
Amongst the men. Some 'twixt his Jaws he takes
And crushes there; Some into th' Air he flings
Who falling dye; And while his spacious Rings
He doth unfold with fury, sweeping round
The Sand, he beats whole Cohorts to the ground,
The Army now gave ground, and 'gan retire.
When Noble *Regulus* inflam'd with Ire
To see this shame, cries out, *Oh stand the Field,*
To Affrick Monsters shall Romes *Virtue yield?*
I'll stop their Pride with the Combat my,
And by fighting Romes *dishonour fly.*
Then all alone, devoyd of fear he goes,
And his strong Pile against the Serpent throws
With skilful Aim, whom not in vain he struck
In his tough Forehead the steel'd Javelin stuck;
The hideous Monster, whose long Age before
Had never felt Steel, sent out a yelling roar,
And darting forth, impatient of the Wound
With his long Tail he lasht the suffering ground,
A shout the Souldiers raise, incourag'd now
And altogether Storms of Javelins throw,
Some harmless lighting on his Scaly Back
Such noise as Hail on tiled Houses make,
Some pierce his Breast, and softer Belly Wound,
Those Parts alone they penetrable found,
Black gore from thence distains the swarthy Sands;
At last two Javelins sent from lucky Hands
In both his fiery threatning Eyes did light,
Depriving him, though not of strength, or sight;
Whose yet blind rage draws many a ruin on,
Until at last a huge and massy Stone,
Shot from a Bulwark-battering Engine stroke
His bowed Back with such great force, it broke
That many jointed Bone; Nor then could he

Life

Lies at before his feeble Crest on high
But as he struggling lay upon the Plain,
Another Stone dash'd out his poysonous Brain,
The Sands discolour'd with black filth appear,
And that so lately feared Serpent, there
Stretch out at length, his direful Life expires,
His vast extent the Graves small space.

Some parts of *Africa* produce great numbers of Dragons, of vast bulk, slow motions, and their stinging incurably venomous: Some are said to be as big as Rams with Wings, long Tails, and divers rows of Teeth in his Mouth, his Scales seem painted with blue and Green, hath two Feet, and feeds upon raw Flesh. Another Serpent hath a trunke in his Tail like a Bell, that makes a noise as he goes, somewhat of the nature, I suppose, of the *Rattle-Snake*. There are a multitude of deadly Serpents in those Countreys, as the *Cerastes* which hath a little Excrescence on four horns, whereby he allureth the Birds to him, hiding all but his Head in the Sands, and then devoureth them: The *Haemis* so called because they dart themselves from Trees on such Creatures as pass by. The *Amphisbena* hath two Heads which enables him to crawl round. The *Scytale* is admirable for variety of Colours. The *Dipsas* kills those she stings with Thirst. The *Hypnale* causes them to Sleep to death, as happened to *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*. The *Haemorrhois* makes them bleed to death. The *Pyther* occasions them to [illegible] and not to

poyson

poyson you with more names of venemous Creatures, the *Basilisk* is said to kill with her sight or hissing, as *Galen* and *Solinus* affirm, it is not half a Foot long, having on the Head three pointels like a Crown or Bishops Miter, it blasteth the ground, Herbs and Trees, and so infecteth the Air, that Birds flying over fall down dead, it affrights all other Serpents with the hissing, going upright from the Belly, if it kill any thing that is also venemous to such as touch it, only a Weasil kills it; The *Bergameni* bought the Carcass of one at an incredible price, which they hung up in their Temple, that was curiously painted by *Apelles*, in a Net of Gold, to preserve it from being defiled by Birds or Spiders; *Lemnius* affirms that from an Egg laid by an old Cock after he is past treading of Hens, is produced a *Basilisk* or *Cockatrice*. The various kinds of Serpents in *Africa*, and the tremendous effects of them upon Mankind are excellently described by the Famous *Lucan*, *lib.* 9. relating the march of *Cato's* Army over the burning Sands of *Libia*.

The venemous Asp with swelling Head,
Which in no Serpent is compacted more.
In Scaly folds the great *Hemorrhus* lyes
Whose bite from all Parts draws the flowing Blood.
The *Parea* whose way his Tail doth guide
The greedy *Pulster* too, distending wide
His Venom foaming Mouth. The *Seps* whose bite
Consumes the Bones, dissolves the Body quite.

The

The Aspick whose hissall Anger doth fame
(Hurtful before the Venom reach) who flie
All Vulgar Serpents from his sight commands
Reigning alone upon the empty'd Sands,
You Dragons too, glistring in Golden Pride,
Who hurtless wander in all Lands beside,
You, Affrick monsters makes Aloft you fly,
Through th' Air on Wings, and follow speedily,
The Heards, your strokes the mightiest Bulls destroy,
Great Elephants scape you not, for you all kill,
Nor need you Poysons help to work your will.
This thirsty way among these venom'd Snakes
Cato amidst his hardy Souldiers takes,
Where many lookes of his there be found,
And deaths unfold'd for, from a Rude Wound
A Trodden *Dipsas* turning back his Head
Did sting young *Aulus* Enfign Bearer, dead
Of *Tyrrhen* Race, no grief no pain ensu'd,
His Wound no pity found, no danger shew'd,
But in alas, did fiery Venom deep
Into his Marrow and scorch the humid Arteries,
Which quite drunk up all Moysture that should flow
Into his vital Parts, his Palate now
And Throate is scorch'd and dry, nor what could go
To ease the Fever, from his Eyes no Teares could flow
The place, nor his sad Generals command
Could stay this thirsty Man; Out of his Hand
He throws his Enfign, Water runs to have
Which the dry Venom in his Heart did crave,
Though he in midst of *Tanais* did lye
Phasis or *Rodanus*, he would be dry,
Or drink the Streams where ever *Nilus* flows,
The Soil adds to his drowth, the Worm doth lose
His Venoms fame help't by so hot a hand.
He digs and sucks each Vein in all the Sand.
Now to the *Syrts* he goes, and with Mouth
Salt water takes, which could not quench his drowth
Although it's prov'd; He did not know what kind
Of death he dy'd, nor his Disease would find.

But thinks it thirst; And now full fain he would
Rip open all his Veins, and drink his Blood.
Cato commands them (loath his men should stay
To know what thirst was,) streight to march away,
But a more woful death before his Eye
Appear'd; A *Shy* on poor *Sabellus* Thigh
Hung by the Teeth, which he streight with his Hands
Cast off, and with his File nail'd to the Sands.
A little Snake, but none more full than she
Of horrid death, the Flesh falls off that nigh
The Wound did grow; The Bones are bared round,
Without the Body naked shows the Wound;
His Shanks fall off, matter each member fills,
His Knees are bar'd, his grim black filth distils,
And every muscle of his Thighs dissolves,
The Skin that all his natural Parts involves,
Breaking lets fall his Bowels, nor doth all
That should remain of a dead Body fall,
The cruel Venom eating all the Parts,
All to a little poysnous filth converts.
The Poyson breaks his Nerves, his Ribs doth part,
Opens his hollow Breast, there shews his Heart,
His Vitals all, yea all that man compoles,
And his whole nature this foul death discloses,
His Head, Neck, Shoulders, and strong Arms do flow
In venemous filth; Nor sooner melts the Snow
By hot South winds, nor Wax against the Sun.
This is but small I speak; Burnt Bodies run
Melted by Fire in filth; But what Fire ere
Dissolv'd the Bones? No Bones of his appear,
Following their putrid Juice, they leave no sign
Of this swift death; The Palm is only thine
Of all the *Africk* Snakes; The Soul take they,
But thou alone the Carcase tak'st away.

But lo a death quite contrary to it,
Marsian Nasidius an hot *Præster* bit,
Whose Face and Cheeks a sudden Fire did Roast,
His Flesh and Skin was stretch't, his shape was lost

His

His swelling Body is distended far
Past humane growth, and undistinguish'd are
His Limbs; All Parts the Poyson doth confound,
And he lies hid in his own Body drown'd,
Nor can his Armour keep his swoln growth in,
Not more doth boyling Water rise within
A Brazen Caldron, nor are Sails more swell'd
With Western Winds; No Limb he now can weild,
A Globe deform'd he is, an heap confus'd,
Which ravening Beasts did scare, which Birds refus'd,
To which his Friends durst do no Obsequy
Nor touch; But from the growing Carcase fly.
These Serpents yet present more horrid sights
A fierce *Hunorrhus* Noble *Tullus* bites,
A brave young man that studied *Cato*'s worth,
And as in pouncing of a Picture, forth
Through every hole the pressed Saffron goes,
So from his every Pierced poyson flows
For Blood; His Tears were Blood, from every pore
Where Nature vented moisture heretofore,
His Mouth, his Nose flows Blood; His Sweat is red,
His running Veins; All Parts are bloodied,
And his whole Body's but one Wound become.
An *Aspes* sharp sting did *Lucus* Heart benum,
Nought he felt; Supris'd with sudden sleep
He dy'd, descending to the *Stygian* deep.
On an old stump a dart-like Snake did lye
Which as from thence her self she nimbly threw
Through *Paulus* Head, and wounded Temples flew,
'Twas not the Poyson brought his Fate, the blow,
It self stun'd death; To her compared slow
Fly Stones from Slings, and not so swift as she
From *Parthian* Bows do winged Arrows flee.
What help'd it wretched *Murrus* that he did
Kill a fierce *Basilisk*? The Poyson slid
Along his Spear, and fastned on his Hand
Which he cut off, and then did safely stand
With that Hands loss, viewing securely there
The sad example of his death so near, &c.

Ostriches

Ostriches in *Africa* keep in great Companies, and appear afar off like Troops of Horsemen, putting a ridiculous terrour into the Caravans of Merchants, it seems to be a foolish Bird that forgetteth her Nest, and leaveth her Eggs for the Sun and Sand to hatch, she eateth any thing even the hardest Iron, and is said to be Deaf. Another Bird bigger than a Crane soars so high in the Air that his great Body is invisible, yet from thence espieth his Prey and falls down directly upon it, he lives so long that all his Feathers fall away by Age, and then is fed by his young ones. *Locusts* or *Grashoppers* do here often renew the *Egyptian* Plague, coming in such vast numbers that like a Cloud they intercept the shining of the Sun, and having eaten the Fruits and Leaves, they leave their Spawn behind, who are worse than themselves, devouring the very Barks of the naked Trees. *Orosius* says, that one time after they had done all this mischief, they did worse by their deaths, for being carried by a strong Wind into the Sea, and again cast up dead on the Shore, their putrified Carcases caused such a Pestilence, that in *Numidia* only there died eight hundred thousand, and on the Sea coast near *Utica* and *Carthage* two hundred thousand. In some places they forced the People to leave the Countrey, it being so desart and destroyed that they left nothing to sustain them, and lookt as if it had snowed by reason of the

Trees

Trees without Barks; The Fields of *Maiz* were as if trodden down; After a Tempest of Rain and Thunder they lay above two yards thick upon the River's Bank. In the River *Nilus* in the time of *Mauricius* the Emperour, at the place where *Grand Cairo* now standeth, a Giant-like Monster was seen, from the bottom of his Belly upward he appeared like a Man, with Flaxen Hair, Frowning Countenance and Strong Limbs; After he had continued in the view of multitudes three hours, there came out of the Water another like a Woman with a comely Face, part of her black Hair hanging down, and part gathered into a knot, her Face was fair, rosie Lips, Fingers and Breasts well composed, the rest of her Body hid under Water, from Morning to Sunset they fed their greedy Eyes with this spectacle, which then sunk down into the Waters and was never seen more.

At *Eniachan* the *English* have a Fort upon a little eminence about six hundred Paces within the Land, as also several other Factories at *Rio Nuno*, *Rio Grande*, *Sierra Lione*, *Serbro*, *Cestos*, *Achin*, *Anta*, *Comenda*, *Acara*, *Ardra*, *Benin*, with old and new *Calabar*, of which little more can be said than of those already mentioned, only of the last I have met with this notable Relation. That in 1668. an *English* Ship bound for *Guinea*, Sailing to old *Calabar*, they entred a River called the

Cross River

Cross-River into *Pirats-Island*; after they had taken in their *Negro's*, and were ready to Sail, the Master called up the Boatswain and three Men more commanding them to look out the Copper Bars that were left, and carry them on Shore to try if they could sell them; The Boatswain with his small Company desired they might have Arms with them, not believing they were so harmless a People as reported, they took with them three Musquets and a Pistol, and so rowed toward the Shore, but not far from it their Match unhappily fell into the Water, and the Ship being fallen down lower toward the Sea quite out of sight, and they ashamed to go back without dispatching their business, one of them went ashore to the first House to light the match, but before he was twenty Rods from the Water-side, he was seized on by two *Blacks* or rather *Tawny-Moores*, and by them haled above half a Mile up into the Countrey, and thrown with great violence upon his Belly, and so compelled to lye till they stript him, and more Company coming to them, they were so eager for his poor Canvas Apparel, that some they tore off, others they cut off, and with that several pieces of his Flesh to his intolerable pain; With these Rags they made little Aprons to cover their Privities, clothing being very scarce there; The Boatswain finding this *J. W.* was thus carried away, was resolved with his other

two

two Companions to venture their Lives to have him again, and arming themselves, they were suddenly beset with about a dosen men in several *Canoes*, but they valiantly maintained their Boat about three hours, for after two or there three Musquets were discharged, they defended themselves with their Oars and Boat-hooks; The Boatswain received a mortal wound in his Groin, and fell down in the Boat, the other two adventured into the River, endeavouring by swimming to escape the Hands of these cruel Infidels, but the *Negro*'s with their swift *Canoes* soon overtook them, and brought them on Shore to the other; They took the Boatswain out of the Boat, and instead of endeavouring to preserve what Life remained in him, one of them with a keen Weapon instantly cut off his Head; And while he was yet reeking in his Blood, they in a barbarous manner cut off pieces of Flesh from his Buttocks, Thighs, Arms, and Shoulders, and broil'd them on the Coals, and with much impatience eat it before his Companions Faces to their great astonishment.

About a Fortnight after one of the Company fell sick; And instead of being his Physicians to cure him, they were his Butchers to Murther him, cutting off his Head, and broiling and eating his Flesh, rejoicing exceedingly at this rich Banquet. Ten days after the other fell sick, whom they used in the very same manner. *J. W.* continued still in Health though

the

the Natives daily expected such another Banquet, because it seems it is not their Custom to kill those that are well, and therefore they resolved to sell him; his Master was free to discourse, especially since he had before learned the *Tata* Language in the *West-Indies*, which is easily attained, being comprehended in few words, and all the *Negro*'s speak it. He began to discourse his Master of the reason of their cruelty, who told him, he should be content, for if he were not sick, he should not have his Head cut off; In the Boat which they took there was one Musket saved that was not discharged, which his Master some time after brought to him to know the use of; *J. W.* endeavoured as much as possible to keep him in ignorance, but being threatned if he refused, at length he was forced to shoot it off, but the *Negroes* who expected some delightful thing were frustrated, and at the sudden noise and flash of Fire, which they very much dread, ran from him extreamly affrighted, but hearing no more noise came up to him again, and commanded him to do the like, he told them he had no Powder which caused the noise, but this would not satisfie these Barbarians, who were about to murder him for refusal, had not his Master prevented it; Afterward in discourse his Master told him, that the People were naturally civil, and simply honest, but if provoked full of Revenge, and that this cruelty toward him

and

and his Friends was occasioned by the unhandsome carrying away some Native, without their leave about a year before, they resolving if any came ashore they should never go off alive; He had not been above seven Weeks in the Countrey but his Master presented him to the King, whose name was *Esmo* King of the *Buckamores*, who immediately gave him to his Daughter *Onijah*; When the King went abroad, he attended him as his Page throughout the whole Circuit of his Dominions, which was not above twelve miles, yet boasting exceedingly of his Power and Strength, and glorying extreamly that he had a *White* to attend him, whom he imployed to carry his Bow and Arrows. At several places remote from the Seaside, some of the People would run away from him for fear, others fell down and seem'd to worship him, using those Actions they do to their Gods. Their Progress was never so long, but they could return home at Night, yet never without a full Dose of the Creature.

During all the time *J. W.* was a Slave with him, he never knew him go abroad and come home sober. They drink of the best Palm-wine, and of another Liquor called *Penyore*; The Englishman knew how to humour this profound Prince, and if any of the Natives abused him upon his complaint he had Redress, as once by striving with a *Negro*, his Arm was broke, which by providence more than

than skill was set again; After some months, the King of *Calavach* called *Manchu*, hearing of this beautiful *White*, courted his Neighbour Prince to sell him, and at length he was sold for a Cow and a Goat; This King was very sober, free from the Treacheries and Mischiefs the other was subject to, and would oft inquire of him concerning his King and Countrey, and whether his Kingdoms were bigger than his own, whose whole Dominions were not above twenty five miles in length, and fifteen in breadth; The *Englishman* told as much as he thought convenient, keeping within the bounds of modesty, yet relating as much as possible to the honour and dignity of his Soveraign, first informing him of the greatness of one of his Kingdoms, the several Shires and Counties it contained, with the number of its Cities, Towns and Castles, and the strength of each, the infinite Inhabitants and valour of his Subjects; One of these sufficiently amazed this petty Governour, that he need mention no more of His Majesties Glory and Dignity; It put him into such a profound Consternation, that he resolved to find out some way to tender his respects to this Mighty Prince, and could study none more convenient, than that if he could find a passage he would let him go to *England*, to inform His Majesty of the great favour and respect he had for him; This did not a little rejoice our *Englishman*; He also told

told him that he would send him a Present, which should be two Cabarees or Goats, which they there value at a very high rate, this King having himself not above seventeen or eighteen. He tells the King, that the King of *England* had many thousand Subjects under the degree of Gentlemen, who had a thousand Sheep a-piece, the Flesh of which they valued at a much higher rate than Goats.

Though our Captive lived very happily with this King, yet his desires and hopes were still to return to his Native Countrey, at length he promised him, that the first *English* Ship which came into the Road, should have liberty to release or purchase him; This very much rejoiced his Heart, now he thought every day a year, till he could hear of, or see some *English* Ship arrived. Oft did he walk down to the Sea-side, earnestly expecting the winds of Providence would blow some in thither, which being observed by one *Jaga* the chiefest Wizard in those parts, and much admired by the People (though they have a multitude of others) this man came to him one day, and inquired why he went so often to the Sea shore, he told him, to see if he could discover any *English* Vessel come in there, and knowing he was a Wizard, though not acquainted with his great Fame, nor willing to credit his Divinations, yet to please him, askt when he did believe there would one come in; *Jaga* instantly told

told him; *That the fifteenth day after, an* English *Ship would come into the Road.* He then demanded whether that Ship ſhould carry him away, to this he anſwered doubtfully, but told him, he ſhould be offered to the Maſter of the Ship, and if they ſhould not agree, but that he ſhould come aſhore again, and not be ſold, he would ſoon after dye of grief. Theſe fifteen days ſeemed very long, many a look did he caſt on the Sea with an aking Heart, the fourteenth day he went to the higheſt hill thereabout, but to no purpoſe, he could diſcover nothing, next Morning he went again two or three times but ſaw none, about two or three hours after, ſome of the *Moors* came running to the King, telling him there was a Canoe coming, ſo they call our Ships, at which our *Engliſhman* heartily rejoiced, hoping to be ſuddenly releaſt, yet durſt not ſhew it for fear of puniſhmeut or death, for though he lived better now than with his firſt Maſter, yet his Service was far worſe than the Slaves in *Turkey*, and their Diet worſe than Dogs meat, and therefore he had juſt cauſe of joy; The Ship came immediately in, and he runs preſently to *Faga* to know if it were an *Engliſh* Ship, who aſſured him it was, and ſo it happeneth; one Captain *Royden* being Commander, who haſtned to diſpatch his buſineſs, took in his *Negroes*, and was ready to Sail, our Captive not hearing a word what ſhould become of him,

the King never offering to sell him; This made him resolve to endeavour an escape, to which end he had prepared a piece of Timber, and drawn it toward the water-side, on which he intended to paddle to the Ship, which lay about a League from the Shore.

Just by the Sea-side as he was about to lanch his floating stick, he espied a great *Alligator*, which will devour a man at a mouthful, this altered his mind, resolving rather to live with Infidels, than to be accessary to his own death; But the next day it pleased God to move the Kings Heart to let him go, sending him in a Canoe placed between a *Negro's* Legs, with some others to guide this small Vessel for fear he should leap over-board, and swim to the Ship. At a distance he haled her in *English* to the great surprizal of those within her, the *Negro's* gave him leave to stand up and show himself to the Captain, to whom he gave an Account, how four were left there, and he only remained alive. It was some time before they bargained, though the Captain was resolved not to leave him behind. Several times the *Negro's* padled away with their Canoe, resolving not to part with him, but what with his intreaties and promises, he perswaded them to the Ship again, and at last they delivered him on board for forty five Copper and Iron Bars about the bigness of a mans Finger. When he came on board, his Hair was very long, and his

his Skin tawny like a Mulatto, having gone naked all the time he was there, and uſually anointed himſelf with Palm-Oyl, the Seamen very charitably apparael'd him, and in ſhort time after he arrived ſafely in *England* with a thankful Heart for ſo happy a deliverance. And here I ſhall conclude the view of *Guinea*.

Sect. II.

A View of the Iſland OF St. HELENA, With the Product thereof.

BEfore I come to relate the Acquiſitions of the *Engliſh* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, I will make an halt at the Iſland of St. *Helena*. This Iſle is now by His Majeſties Grace and Favour in the poſſeſſion of the Honourable *Eaſt-India* Company, as a place for watering and refreſhment in their long Voyages to the *Indies*; It was formerly ſeized by the *Dutch*, but retaken *May* 16. 1673. by Captain *Munday*, with

some other *English* Ships, and three rich *Dutch East-India* Prizes taken in the Harbour, since which the *English* have fortified and secured it against any future Invasion; It was so called by the *Portugueſs*, because first discovered by them on St. *Hellens* day, being *April* 21. It lies in sixteen degrees, and fifteen minutes of South Latitude in the main Ocean, about fifteen hundred Miles from the *Cape of Good Hope*, three hundred and fifty from *Angola*, and five hundred and ten from *Brasile*, the circumference is about seven miles, lying high out of the Water, and surrounded on the Sea-coasts with steep Rocks, having within many Cliffs, Mountains and Valleys, of which one is named *Church-Valley*, where behind a small Church they climb up to the Mountains. To the South is *Apple-Dale*, so called from the abundance of Oranges, Lemons and Pomegranats enough to furnish five or six Ships. On the West side of the Church, Ships have good Anchorage close under the Shore, to prevent the Winds which blow fiercely from the adjacent high Mountains.

The Air seems very temperate and healthful, insomuch that sick men brought ashore there, in a short time recover; Yet the heat in the Valleys is as intollerable as the eager cold upon the Mountains; It commonly rains there five or six times a day, so that the bareness of the Hills is not occasioned for want of Water, of which

which it hath two or three good Springs beſide, for furniſhing Ships with freſh Water; The ground of its own accord brings forth wild Peaſe and Beans, alſo whole Woods of Orange, Lemon, and Pomegranat Trees all the year long laden both with Bloſſoms and Fruit, good Figs, abundance of Ebony and Roſe-trees, Parſly, Muſtard-ſeed, Purſlain, Sorrel, and the like; The Woods and Mountains are full of Goats, very large Rams, and wild Swine, but difficult to be taken. When the *Portugueſs* firſt diſcovered it, they found neither four-footed Beaſts nor Fruit-trees, but only freſh Water; They afterward planted Fruit-trees, which ſo increaſed ſince, that at preſent all the Valleys ſtand full of them; Partridges, Pigeons, Moor-hens, and Peacocks breed here very numerouſly, whereof a good Markſman may ſoon provide a Dinner for his Friends. On the Cliff-Iſlands, on the South are thouſands of grey and black Mews, or Sea-Pies, and alſo white and coloured Birds, ſome with long, others with ſhort Necks, who lay their Eggs on the Rocks, and are ſo unaccuſtomed to fear, that they ſuffer themſelves to be taken with the Hand, and gaze at their ſurprizers, till they are knocked on the Head with ſticks.

From the Salt-Water beating againſt the Cliffs a Froth or Scum remains in ſome places, which the heat of the Sun ſo purifies, that it

becomes white and good Salt; ſome of the Mountains yield Bole Armoniack, and a fat Earth like *Terra Lemnia*. The Sea will anſwer the pains of a patient Fiſherman, who muſt uſe an Angle, not a Net, becauſe of the foul ground and beating of the waves, the chief are Mackrel, Roach, Carp, but differing in colour from thoſe among us; Eels as big as a mans Arm, and well taſted Crabs, Lobſters, Oyſters and Muſſels as good as *Engliſh*.

It is in this Iſland that the Scene of that notable fancy, called. *The Man in the Moon, or a diſcourſe of a Voyage thither*, by *Domingo Gonſales* is lay'd, written by a late Reverend and Learned Biſhop, ſaith the Excellent and ingenious Biſhop *Wilkins*, who calls it a pleaſant and well contrived fancy, in his own Book intituled, *A Diſcourſe of the New World, tending to prove that it is poſſible there may be another habitable World in the Moon*; Wherein among many other curious arguments he affirms, that this hath been the direct opinion of divers ancient, and ſome Modern Mathematicians, and may probably be deduced from the Tenents of others, neither does it contradict any principle of reaſon nor Faith; And that as their World is our Moon, ſo our World is theirs.

Now this ſmall Tract having ſo worthy a Perſon to vouch for the credit of it, and many of our *Engliſh* Hiſtorians having publiſhed for Truth, what is altogether as improbable

as

as this, as Sr. *John Mandevil* in his Travels and others, and this having what they are utterly destitute of, that is Invention mixed with Judgment, and was judged worthy to be Licensed 50 years ago, and not since reprinted, whereby it would be utterly lost. I have not thought it amiss to republish the Substance thereof, wherein the Author says he does not design to discourse his Readers into a belief of each particular circumstance, but expects that his new discovery of a *New World* may find little better entertainment than *Columbus* had in his first discovery of *America*, though yet that poor espial betrayed so much knowledge as hath since increast to vast Improvements, and the then *Unknown* is now found to be of as large extent as all the other *known World*: That there should be *Antipodes* was once thought as great a Paradox as now that the Moon should be habitable. But the knowledge of this it may be is reserved for this our discovering Age, wherein our *Virtuosi* can by their Telescopes gaze the Sun into Spots, and descry Mountains in the Moon, but this and much more must be left to the Criticks, as well as the following faithful Relation of our little Eye witness and great Discoverer, which you shall have in his own *Spanish* Style, and delivered with that Grandeur and thirst of Glory, which is generally imputed to that Nation.

It is sufficiently known to all the Countries of *Andaluzia*, that I *Domingo Gonsales* was born of a Noble Family in the renowned City of *Sevil* in 1552. my Fathers name being *Therando Gonsales* near kinsman on the Mothers side to *Don Pedro Sanches* the worthy Count of *Almenara*, My Mother was the Daughter of the Reverend and famous Lawyer *Otho Perez de Sallaveda* Governour of *Barcellona*, and *Corrigidor* of *Biscay*; I being the youngest of seventeen Children they had, was put to School, and designed by them to the Church; But Heaven purposing to use my Service in matters of far another Nature and quality, inspired me with spending some time in the Wars; It was at the time that *Don Ferrando*, the Noble and thrice renowned Duke D' *Alva* was sent into the Low Countreys in 1568. I then following the current of my desire leaving the University of *Salamanca*, whither my Parents had sent me, without giving notice to any of my deerest Friends, got through *France* to *Antwerp*, where in *June* 1569 I arrived but in a mean condition, for having sold my Books, Bedding and other things which yielded me about 30 Duckets, and borrowed twenty more of my Fathers Friends, I bought a little Nag, wherewith I travelled more thriftily than usually young Gentlemen do, till arriving within a League of *Antwerp*, some of the cursed *Geses* set

ſet upon me, and bereaved me of my Horſe, Money, and all, whereupon I was forc' through want and neceſſity to enter into the Service of Marſhal *Coſſey* a *French* Nobleman, whom I ſerved truly in a very honourable imploy, though mine Enemies to my diſgrace, affirm I was his Horſe-keepers Boy; But for that matter, I refer my ſelf to Count *Manſfield*, Monſieur *Tavier*, and other Perſons of Quality and condition, who have often teſtified to many worthy men now living, the very truth of the buſineſs, which indeed was this, Monſieur *Coſſey* being about this time ſent Ambaſſador to the Duke *D' Alva* Governour of the *Low Countreys*, he underſtanding the Nobility of my Birth, and my late misfortune, judging it would be no ſmall honour to him to have a *Spaniard* of that Quality about him, furniſhed me with a Horſe, Armour, and whatever I wanted, uſing my Service in nothing ſo much, after I had learned *French*, as writing his Letters, becauſe my Hand was then very fair. In time of War if upon neceſſity, I ſometime dreſſed my own Horſe, I ought not to be reproacht therewith, ſince I count it the part of a Gentleman to ſubmit to the vileſt Office for the Service of his Prince.

The firſt expedition I was in, was when the Marſhal my Friend met the Prince of *Orange* making a Road into *France*, and forced him to fly even to the Walls of *Cambray*; It was

my good Fortune to defeat a Trooper by killing his Horse with my Pistol, who falling upon his Leg could not stir, but yielded to my mercy; I knowing my own weakness of Body, and seeing him a lusty tall Fellow, thought it the surest way to dispatch him, which having done, I plundered him of a Chain, Money, and other things to the value of 200 Ducats. This Money was no sooner in my Pockets, but I began to resume the remembrance of my Nobility, and taking my audience of leave from Monsieur *Cossey*, I instantly repaired to the Duke *D' Alva*'s Court, where divers of my Kindred seeing my Pocket full of good Crowns, were ready enough to acknowledge me; By their means I was received into pay, and in time obtained a good degree of favour with the Duke, who would sometimes jest a little more severely at my Personage than I could well bear, for though I must acknowledge my Stature is so little, as I think no man living is less, yet since it is the work of Heaven, and not my own, he ought not to have upbraided a Gentleman therewith; And those glorious things that have happened to me may evince, that great and wonderful matters may be performed by very unlikely Bodies, if the mind be good, and Fortune second our endeavours; Though the Dukes joques a little disgusted me, yet I endeavoured to conceal my resentments, and accommodating my self to some

other

other of his humors, I was so far interested in his favour, that at his going into *Spain* in 1573. whither I attended him, by his kindness, and some other accidents, wherein by my Industry I was seldom wanting to my self, I was able to carry home 3000 Crowns in my Pocket.

At my return my Parents, who were extreamly disturbed at my departure, received me with great joy, which was increased because they found I had brought wherewith to maintain my self without being chargable to them, so that they need not lessen the Portions of my Brothers and Sisters to provide for me. But doubting I would spend it as lightly as I got it, they continually sollicited me to marry the Daughter of *John Figueres* a considerable Merchant of *Lisbon*, to which I complied, and putting my Marriage Money, and good part of my own into the hands of my Father, or such as he advised me to, I lived in good fashion, and much like a Gentleman for many years very happily; At length some quarrels arising between me and one *Pedro Delgado* a Gentleman and Kinsman of mine, the causes whereof are needless to relate, this difference grew to such a height, that when no mediation of Friends could prevail, we two went alone with our Swords into the Field, where it was my chance to kill him, though a stout proper man, but what I wanted in strength I

applied

supplied in courage, and my agility countervailed for his Stature. This being acted in *Carmona*, I fled with all speed to *Lisbon*, thinking to conceal my self with some Friends of my Father-in-Law, till the business might be accommodated, and I acquitted by consent of the Prosecutors. This happened in 1596 at which time, a famous *Spanish* Count coming from the *West-Indies*, published Triumphant Declarations in Print, of a great Victory he had obtained against the *English* near the *Isle of Pines*, whereas in reality he got nothing at all in that Voyage but blows, and a considerable loss. It had been well if vanity and lying had been his only crimes; His covetousness had like to have been my utter ruin, though since it hath proved the occasion of Eternizing my name I verily believe to all Posterity, and to the unspeakable benefit of all Mortals for ever hereafter, at least if it please Heaven that I return home safe to my Countrey, and give perfect Instructions how those almost incredible and impossible Acquirements may be imparted to the World. You shall then see men flying in the Air from one place to another, you shall then be able to send Messages many hundred miles in an instant, and receive answers thereto immediately, without the help of any Creature upon Earth; You shall then presently impart your mind to your Friend though in the most remote and obscure place

of

of a populous City, and a multitude of other notable Experiments; But what exceeds all, you shall then have the discovery of a *New World*, and abundance of rare and incredible secrets of Nature, which the Philosophers of former Ages never so much as dreamt of; But I must be cautious in publishing these wonderful mysteries, till our Statesmen have considered how they may consist with the Policy and good Government of our Countrey, and likewise, whether the Fathers of the Church may not judge the divulging them prejudicial to the Affairs of the Catholick Faith and Religion, which (by those wonders I have seen above any mortal man before me) I am instructed to advance with my utmost endeavours, without respect to any temporal advantage whatsoever.

But to proceed with my Narrative, this huffing Captain aforenamed, pretended much discontent for the death of the said *Delgades*, who was indeed some Kin to him, however he was willing to be quiet if I would have given him a thousand Duckets; I had now, besides a Wife, two Sons, whom I was not willing to begger, only to satisfie the avaritious humour of this Boaster, and was therefore necessitated to take some other course; I imbarkt in a stout Catrick bound for the *East-Indies*, carrying the value of two thousand Duckets to Trade with, leaving as much more for the

support

support of my Wife and Children behind me, whatever misfortune might happen to me; In the *Indies* I thrived exceedingly, laying out my Stock in Diamonds, Emeralds and Pearls, which I bought at such easy rates, that my Stock safely arriving in *Spain* (as I understood it did) must needs yield ten for one. But for my self having doubled *Cape buona Esperanca* in my way home, I fell dangerously sick, expecting nothing but death, which had then undoubtedly happened, but that we just then recovered the Blessed Isle of St. *Hellens*, the only Paradice I believe on Earth, for healthfulness of Air, and fruitfulness of Soil, producing all necessaries for the Life of man; It is about three Leagues in compass, and has no firm Land or Continent within 300 Leagues, nay not so much as an Island within an hundred Leagues of it, so that it may seem a Miracle of Nature, that out of so vast and tempestuous an Ocean, such a small Rock or piece of ground should arise and discover it self. On the South is a good Harbour, and near it divers small Houses built by the *Portugues* to accommodate Strangers, with a pretty Chappel handsomely beautified with a Tower and a fair Bell therein. Near it is a Stream of excellent fresh water, divers handsome walks planted on both sides with Orange, Lemmon, Pomegranate, Almond-trees and the like, which are Fruit all the year, as do also divers others;

There

There are ſtore of Garden Herbs, with Wheat, Peaſe, Barley, and moſt kinds of Pulſe, but it chiefly aboundeth with Cattel and Fowl, as Goats, Swine, Sheep, Partridges, wild Hens, Pheaſants, Pigeons, and wild Fowl beyond credit; But eſpecially about *February* and *March* are to be ſeen huge Flocks of a kind of *wild Swans*, (whereof I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more hereafter) who like our Cuckoes and Nightingales, go away at a certain Seaſon, and are no more ſeen that year.

On this happy Iſland did they ſet me aſhore with a *Negro* to attend me, where praiſed be Heaven, I recovered my health, and continued there a whole year, ſolacing my ſelf for want of Humane Society with Birds and bruit Beaſts; *Diego* my Black-moor was forced to live in a Cave at the Weſt-end of the Iſle, for had we dwelt together, Victuals would not have been ſo plenty with us; But now if one ſucceeded well in Hunting or Fowling, the other would find means to invite and treat him, and if both miſt, we were then fain to look out ſharply, but this very ſeldom happened, ſince no Creature there fears a man more than they do a Goat or Cow, whereby I eaſily tamed divers kinds of Birds and Beaſts in a ſhort time by only muzling them, ſo that till they came either to me or *Diego* they could not feed; At firſt I much delighted in a kind of Patridges, and a tame Fax, whereof I made good uſe, For if

I had occasion to confer with *Diego*, I would take one of them muzled and hungry, and tying a note about his Neck, beat him from me, whereupon he would streight away to *Diego's* Cave, and if he were not there, would beat about till they found him, yet this conveyance being not without some inconvenience needless to be mentioned, after a while I perswaded *Diego*, (who though a Fellow of good Parts, was content to be ruled by me) to remove to a Promontory or Cape on the north-west part of the Island, being though a League off, yet within sight of my House and Chappel, and then when the weather was fair, we could at all times by signals declare our minds each to other in an instant either by Night or Day, wherein we took much pleasure. If in the Night I would signifie any thing to him, I used to set up a light in the Bell Tower, which was a pretty large Room with a fair Window well glased, and the Walls within being plaistered were exceeding white, by reason whereof, though the light were but small, it made a great show, and would have done much farther off, if there had been need. After this light had stood half an hour I covered it, and then if I saw any signal of light again from my Companion at the Cape, I knew he waited for my notice, and so by hiding and shewing my light according to a certain Rule or Agreement betwixt us, I certified him of

what

what I pleased. In the day I advertised him by Smoke, Dust, and sometimes by a more refined and effactual way. This Art contains many Mysteries, and may be very useful if well imployed.

Notwithstanding after a while I grew weary of it as too painful, and again used my Winged Messengers; Upon the Shoar, especially about the Mouth of our River, I found great store of a certain kind of *Wild Swans* aforementioned, feeding usually upon prey, and that both of Fish and Birds, and which is more strange having one Claw like an Eagle, and the other like a Swan, These Birds commonly breeding here in infinite numbers, I took thirty or forty of them young, and bred them up by hand for recreation, yet not without some thoughts of that Experiment which I after put in practice. These being strong and able to continue a great flight, I taught them first to come at call afar off, not using any noise, but only shewing them a White Cloth, and here I found it true what *Plutarch* affirms, *That Creatures which eat Flesh are more docible than others.* 'Tis wonderful to think what Tricks I taught them ere they were a quarter old, amongst others I used them by degrees to fly with Burdens, wherein I found them able beyond belief, and brought them so forward, that a White Sheet being displayed to them by *Diego* upon the side of a Hill, they would car-

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ry from me to him Bread, Flesh, or whatever I pleased, and upon the like call come to me again. Having proceeded thus far, I began to consult how I might join a number of them together, so as to carry a heavier weight, which if I could compass, I might thereby enable a man to fly and be carried safely in the Air from one place to another. I puzled my Wits extreamly with this thought, and upon Trial found that if many were put to the bearing of one great Burthen, by reason it was impossible all of them should rise together just at one instant, the first that raised himself upon his Wings finding himself stayed by a weight heavier than he could move or stir, would soon give over, and so the second, third, and all the rest. I contrived at last a way whereby each might rise with only his own proportion of weight, I fastned about each *Ganza* a little Pulley of *Cork*, and putting a string of a just length through it, I fastened one end to a block of almost eight pound weight, and tyed a two pound weight to the other end of the String, and then causing the signal to be Erected, they presently all rose together, being four in number, and carried away my Block to the place appointed. This hitting so luckily, I added two or three Birds more, and made Tryal of their carrying a Lamb, whose happiness I much envied that he should be the first living creature to partake of such an excellent device. At





At length after divers Tryals, I was surprized with a great longing to cause my self to be carried in the same manner, *Diego* my Moor was likewise possest with the same desire, and had I not loved him well, and wanted his Service, I should have resented this his ambitious thought; For I count it greater honour to have been the first *Flying Man*, than to be another *Neptune* who first adventured to Sail on the Sea. Yet seeming not to understand his intention, I only told him that all my *Gausa's* were not strong enough to carry him, being a man though of no great Bulk, yet twice heavier than my self; Having prepared all necessaries, I one time placed my self and all my Utensils on the top of a Rock at the Rivers Mouth, and putting my self upon my Engine at full Sea, I caused *Diego* to advance the signal, whereupon my Birds, 25 in number presently rose all at once, and carried me over lustily to the Rock on the other side, being about a quarter of a League; I chose this time and place, because if any thing had fallen out contrary to expectation, the worst that could happen was my only falling into the Water, and being able to swim well, I hoped to receive little hurt in my fall; When I was once safe over, O how did my heart even swell with Joy and admiration at my own Invention; How oft did I wish my self in the midst of *Spain*, that I might speedily fill the World with the same

fame of my Glory and Renown? Every hour I had a longing desire for the coming of the *Indian* Fleet to take me home with them, but they stay'd, by what mischance I know not, three Months beyond their usual time; At length they arrived being three Carricks much weather-beaten, the men generally exceeding Sick and Weak, and were therefore constrain'd to refresh themselves in our Island a whole Month; The Admiral was called *Alphonso de Xima*, a Valiant Wise Man, desirous of Glory, and worthy better Fortune than afterward befell him; To him I discovered my device of the *Ganse's*, being satisfied, that it was absolutely impossible otherwise to perswade him to take so many Birds into his Ship, who for the niceness of their provision, would be more troublesom than so many men; Yet I adjured him by all manner of Oaths and Perswasions to deal ingeniously with me, and to be secret in the business, though of the last I did not much doubt, assuring my self he durst not impart the Experiment to any before our King were acquainted therewith. Of the first I had more apprehension, lest Ambition and the desire of gaining to himself the honour of so admirable an Invention, should tempt him to dispatch me. However I was forc't to run the Risque of it unless I would adventure the loss of my Birds, the like whereof for my purpose were not to be had in Christendom, nor

was

was I sure ever to bring others to serve my turn.

It happened all these doubts were causless, the man I believe was honest, yet if he had designed otherwise, I lay'd a Plot to discover him, but the misfortune we met with prevented all these thoughts, *Thursday June* 21. 1599. we set Sail for *Spain*, I having allowed me a very convenient Cabbin for my Birds, and Room for my Engine, which the Captain would have perswaded me to have left behind me, and it was a wonder I did not, but my good fortune therein saved my life, for after two Months Sail it happened we met with an *English* Fleet about 10 Leagues from the Island of *Teneriff*, one of the *Canaries* famous throughout the World for a Hill therein called *Pico*, which is kenned at Sea above an hundred Leagues off. We had aboard five times their number of men, all in good health, and were well provided with Ammunition, yet finding them resolved to fight, and knowing what infinite riches we carried, concluded it better if possible to escape, than by encountring a crew of desperate Fellows, to hazard not only our own Lives, which a man of courage in this case does not value, but the Estates of many poor Merchants, who I am afraid were undone by the miscarriage of this business. Our Fleet consisted of five Sail, that is, three Carricks, a Bark, and a Caravel, who coming from

St.

St. *Thomas Isle*, had in an ill hour overtaken us some few days before. The *English* had three Ships well provided, who no sooner spied but presently ingaged us, and changing their course, endeavoured to bring us under their Lee, which they might easily do as the Wind then stood, they being light nimble Vessels, as *English* Ships generally are, ours heavy, deep laden, and foul with the Sea. Our Captain therefore resolved, wisely enough it may be, but neither valiantly nor fortunately, to fly, commanding us to disperse our selves. The Caravel by too much hast fell upon one of the Carricks and bruised her so, that one of the *English* who undertook her easily fetcht her up and entred her, the Caravel sinking immediately before our eyes. The Bark for ought I could perceive escaped unpursued, and another of our Carricks after some chase was given over by the Enemy, who expecting a sufficient Booty of us, and getting us between them, fell upon us with much fury, our Captain hereupon gave direction to run ashoar upon *Teneriff*, the Port whereof we could not recover, saying, *That he hoped to save part of the Goods, and some of our Lives, and he had rather the rest should be lost, than all fall into the mercy of our foes.*

When I heard this Resolution, observing the Sea to work high, and knowing all the Coast to be so full of Rocks and Shoals, that it was impossible our Ship should come near the Land

Land unless broken into a thousand pieces, I represented to the Captain the desperateness of the attempt, wishing him rather to try the kindness of the Enemy, than throw away himself and so many brave men; But he would by no Remonstrances be removed in the least from his Resolution, therefore finding it high time to shift for my self, I lockt up my little Casket of Jewels, which putting into my sleeve, I then betook me to my *Ganza*'s, and having harnassed them to my Engine, and put my self thereon, supposing, as indeed it happened, that when the Ship should split, my Birds though they wanted their signal, yet for saving their own lives, which nature hath taught all Creatures to preserve to the utmost, would make toward Land, which fell out, thanks be to Heaven, according to my expectation; The People in the Ship wondred what I was doing, none being acquainted with the use of my Birds but the Captain, *Diego* being in the other Ship which fled away unpursued; We were about half a League from Land, when our Carrick struck upon a Rock, and split instantly to pieces, upon which I let loose the reins to my Birds, having first placed my self upon the top of the Deck, and with the Shock they all arose carrying me fortunately to the Land, of which you need not doubt but I was very joyful, though it was a miserable sight to behold my Friends and acquaintance in that woful

distress

distress, of whom yet many escaped better than they expected, for the *English* launching out their Cock-boats, discovered more noble and generous tempers than we are pleased to allow them, taking compassion of their calamity, and endeavouring with all diligence to save them from the fury of the Waves though with much danger to themselves, among others they took up our Captain, who, as Father *Pacio* since told me, having put himself with twelve others into the Cock-boat, was forced to yield to one Captain *Raymunds*, who carried him together with our Pilot along with them in their Voyage toward the *East Indies* whither they were bound, but it was their hard fate by a breach of the Sea neer Cape *Buona Esperance* to be swallowed of the Mercilesi Waves, whose Rage they a while before had so hardly escaped; The rest as I likewise heard, who where in all about twenty six Persons that they took into their Ship, they set them a land soon after at *Cape Verde*.

As for my self being now ashoar in an Island inhabited generally by *Spaniards*, I reckoned I was safe, but I soon found my self much mistaken; for it was my hap to pitch upon that part of the Isle where the *Pike* aforementioned begins to rise, which is inhabited by a Savage kind of People who live upon the sides of that Hill, the top whereof is for the most

part

part covered with Snow, and formerly accounted for its monstrous height and Steepness inaccessible either for man or Beast, yet these Salvages fearing the *Spaniards*, keep themselves as neer the top as they can, where they had divers places of good strength, never coming down into the fruitful valleys but to seek for Booty, a crew of those Out-Laws happened to spy me soon after I landed, and thinking they had got a prize, approacht me with all speed, yet not so privately but I guest their design before they came within half a Mile, when perceiving them to come hastily down the Hill directly toward me, with long staves and other Weapons, which at that distance I could not discern, I thought it necessary immediately to secure my self from the hands of these Villains, who had they taken me, out of hatred to us *Spaniards*, would have certainly cut me to peices. The Countrey in that place was Sandy, but the *Pike* beginning even there to lift up it self, I espied in the side thereof a white Cliff, which I hoped my *Ganza's* would take for a Mark, and being put up, would make all that way, whereby I might quickly be carried so far that those Barbarous Rascals should never be able to overtake me, before I had got to some *Spaniards* House, or might at least gain time to hide my self from them, till by the covert of the night I might travel to *Laguna* the chief City of the Island, and not above three Miles off

with all celerity therefore I fetled my self upon my Engine, and let loose the Geese to my Gander, by good fortune they took all one course, though not just the way I aimed at. But what of that! O Reader prick up thy Ears and prepare thy self to hear the strangest chance that ever happened to any Mortal Man, and which I know thou wilt not have the grace to believe till thou seest the like Experiment, which I doubt not in a short time may be performed. My Geese like so many Horses that had gotten the bit between their Teeth, made not their flight, as I said toward the Cliff I intended, though I used my wonted means to direct the Leader of the Flock that way, but with might and main took up toward the top of the *Pike*, and never left till they came there, a place where they say never man came before, being in vulgar estimation (*though since experimentally contradicted*) at least fifteen Miles in height above the ordinary Level of the Land and Sea; What kind of place I found this I would gladly relate, but that I hasten to matters of far greater importance; When I was there few minutes, my Geese fell to panting, blowing and gasping for breath as if they would all presently have died, therefore I thought good not to trouble them a while, forbearing to drive them in, which they never use to do, but without struggling, but little did I expect what followed. It

It was now the season that these Birds were wont to take their flight away, as our Cucko's and Swallows do in *Spain* toward *Autumn*, and as I afterward found, being mindful of their usual Voyage just when I began to settle my self to take them in they as it were with one consent rose up, and having no other higher place to make toward, to my unspeakable fear and amazement, struck bolt upright, and never left towring upward, still higher and higher, for the space as I guess, of an Hour, after which I thought they laboured less than before, till at length, ah most wonderful! they forbore moving any thing at all, and yet remained immoveable as steadily as if they had sate upon so many perches, the lines slacked, neither I, nor the Engine moved at all, but continued still, as having no manner of weight. I found then by Experience what no Philosopher ever dream't of, namely, that those things which we call heavy do not fall toward the center of the Earth as their natural place, but are drawn by a secret property of the Globe of the Earth, or rather something within it, even as the Load-stone draweth Iron which is within the Compass of its attractive Beame. For though in this place my *Ganza*'s could continue unmoved without being sustained by any thing whatsoever but the Air as easily and quietly as a Fish in the middle of the Water, yet if they forced themselves never so

little it is impossible to imagine with what swiftness they were carried, either upward, downward or side ways; I must ingeniously confess my horrour and amazement in this place was such, that had I not been arm'd with a true *Spanish* Courage and Resolution I should certainly have died for fear.

But the next thing that disturb'd me was the swiftness of the motion, which was so extraordinary that it even almost stopt my breath if I should liken it to an Arrow out of a Bow, or a Stone thrown down from the top of an high Tower, it would come vastly short of it; Another thing was exceeding troublesom to me, that is the Illusions of Devils and Wicked Spirits, who the first day of my arrival came about me in great numbers in the shapes and likeness of Men and Women, wondring at me like so many Birds about an Owl, and speaking several Languages which I understood not, till at last I met with some that spoke very good *Spanish*, some *Dutch*, and others *Italian*, all which I understood; And here I had only a touch of the Suns absence once for a short time, having him ever after in my sight. Now though my *Gansa's* were entangled in my lines, yet had they means easily to seize upon divers kinds of Flies and Birds, especially Swallows and Cuckoes whereof there were multitudes even like Motes in the Sun, though to

say

say truth I never saw them eat any thing at all. As for my self I was I'le assure you very much obliged to those, whether Men or Devils I know no', who among divers discourses which I will forbear a while to repeat, told me, *If I would follow their Directions, I should not only be carried safe home, but be assured to command at all times all the pleasures of that place.* To which motion not daring to give a flat denial, I desired time to consider, and withal intreated them, (though I felt no hunger at all, which may seem strange) to help me to some Victuals least I should starve in my Journey; Whereupon they readily brought me very good Flesh and Fish of several sorts and well dresst, but that it was extream fresh without any relish of Salt; Wine likewise I tasted of divers kinds as good as any in *Spain*, and Beer no better in all *Antwerp*. They advised me that while I had opportunity I should make my Provisions, telling me that till the next *Thursday* they could help me to no more, if happily then, at which time they would find means to carry me back, and set me safe in *Spain* in any place I would desire, provided I would become one of their Fraternity, and enter into such Covenants as they had made to their Captain and Master whom they would not name, I answered civilly, telling them, *I saw little reason to rejoice in such an offer, desiring them to be mindful of me as occasion ser-*

ved; So for that time I was rid of them, having first furnished my Pockets with as much Victuals as I could thrust in, among which I would be sure to find a place for a small Bottle of good Canary.

I shall now declare the quality of the place wherein I then was; The Clouds I perceived to be all under between me and the Earth. The Stars, because it was always day, I saw at all times alike, not shining bright as we see in the night upon Earth, but of a whitish colour like the Moon with us in the day time, those that were seen, which were not many, shewed far greater than with us, yea as I guest no less than ten times bigger; As for the Moon, being then within 2. days of the change, she appeared of an huge and dreadful greatness. It is not to be forgot that no Stars appeared but on that part of the Hemisphere next the Moon, and the nearer to her, the larger they appear'd. Again, whether I lay quiet and rested, or were carried in the Air, I perceived my self to be always directly between the Moon and the Earth, whereby 'tis plain that my *Ganza's* took their way directly toward the Moon, and also that when we rested, as we did at first for many hours, either we were insensibly carried round about the Globe of the Earth, though I perceived no such motion, or else that according to the opinion of *Copernicus*, the Earth is carried about, and turneth round perpe-

perpetually from West to East, leaving to the Planets only that motion which the Astronomers call natural, and is not upon the Poles of the Equinoctial, commonly called the Poles of the World, but upon those of the Zodiack; The Air in that place I found quiet without any motion of wind, and exceeding temperate, neither hot nor cold, as where neither the Sun beams had any Subject to reflect upon, nor the Earth and Water so near to affect the Air with their natural Quality of coldness; As for that imagination of the Philosophers attributing heat and moisture to the Air, I always esteem'd it a fancy; Lastly, I remember that after my departure from the Earth, I never felt either hunger or thirst, whether the purity of the Air, freed from the Vapors of the Earth and Water, might yeild nature sufficient nourishment, or what else might be the cause I cannot determine, but so I found it, though I was perfectly in health both of body and mind, even above my usual Vigor. Let us now proceed, which we shall do fast enough for the future.

Some hours after the departure of that Devilish Company my *Ganali* began to besir themselves, still directing their course toward the Globe or body of the Moon, making their way with such incredible swiftness, that I conceive they advanced little less than fifty Lea-

gues in an hour, in which passage I observed three things very Remarkable, one that the farther we went the less the Globe of the Earth appear'd to us, and that of the Moon still larger and more monstrous; Again the Earth, which I had ever in mine eye, seemed to mask it self with a kind of brightness like another Moon, and as we discern certain Spots or Clouds as it were in the Moon, so did I then see the like in the Earth, but whereas the form of those Spots in the Moon are always the same, these on the Earth seemed by degrees to change every hour, the reason whereof seems to be, that whereas the Earth according to his natural motion (for such a motion I am now satisfied she hath according to the opinion of *Copernicus*,) turns round upon her own Axis every four and twenty hours from West to East) I should at first see in the middle of the Body of this New Star the Earth, a Spot like a Pear with a Morsel bit out on one side, in some hours I should observe this Spot move away toward the East; This no doubt was the main Land of *Africa*; Then might I perceive a great shining brightness in that place which continued about the same time, and was questionless the vast *Atlantick* Ocean; After this succeeded a Spot almost Oval, just as we see *America* described in our Maps, then another immense clearness representing

presenting *Mare del Zur* or the *South Sea*, and lastly a number of Spots like the Countreys and Islands in the *East-Indies*, so that it seemed to me no other than an huge Mathematical Globe turned round leisurely before me, wherein successively all the Countreys of our earthly World were within twenty four hours represented to my view, and this was all the means I now had to number the days, and reckon the time.

I could now wish that Philosophers and Mathematicians would confess their own blindness, who have hitherto made the World believe that the Earth hath no motion, and to confirm it are forc't to attribute to every one of the celestial Bodies two Motions directly contrary to each other, one from the East to the West to be perform'd in twenty four hours with an impetuous rapid motion, the other from West to East in several proportions; O incredible supposition! That those huge Bodies of the fixed Stars in the highest Orb, whereof they confess divers are above an hundred times bigger than the whole Earth, should like so many Nails in a Cart wheel be whirled about in so short a time, whereas it is many thousand years, no less (say they) than thirty thousand, before that Orb finishes his course from West to East, which they call his natural motion; Now whereas they allow their natural course from West to East to every one of

them, therein they do well; The Moon performs it in seven and twenty days, the *Sun*, *Venus* and *Mercury* in a year or thereabout, *Mars* in three year, *Jupiter* in twelve, and *Saturn* in thirty. But to attribute to these celestial Bodies contrary motions at once, is a very absurd conceit, and much more to imagine the same Orb wherein the fixed Stars are, whose natural course takes up so many thousands of years, should be turned about every twenty four hours. I will not go so far as *Copernicus* who makes the Sun the center of the Earth and immoveable, neither will I be positive in any thing, only this I say, allow the Earth its motion, which these eyes of mine can testify to be true, and all those absurdities are removed, every one having only his own single and proper motion.

But where am I? I promised an history, and am unawares turn'd disputer. One Accident more befell worth mention, that during my stay I saw a kind of a reddish Cloud coming toward me, and continually approaching nearer, which at last I perceived was nothing but a huge swarm of Locusts. He that reads the discourses of learned men concerning them, as *John Leo* of *Africa* and others who relate that they are seen in the Air several days before they fall on the Earth, and add thereto this experience of mine, will easily conclude that they can come from no other place than

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the Globe of the Moon. But now give me leave to go on quietly in my Journey for eleven or twelve days, during all which time I was carried directly toward the Globe or Body of the Moon, with such a violent Whirling as is inexpressible, for I cannot imagine a Bullet out of a Cannon could make way through the vaporous and muddy Air neer the Earth with half that celerity, which is the more strange since my *Ganſa's* moved their Wings but now and then, and sometimes for a quarter of an hour not at all, only holding them stretcht out, as we see Kites, and Eagles sometimes do for a short space, during which pauses I suppose they took their Naps, and times of Sleeping, for other time I could perceive they never had any; For my self I was so fastened to mine Engine that I durst slumber enough to serve my turn, which I took with as great ease, though it may seem incredible, as if I had lain on the best Down Bed in all *Antwerp*.

After eleven days passage in this violent flight, I perceived we began to approach to another Earth (if I may so call it) being the Globe or very Body of that Star which we call the Moon. The first difference I found between this and our Earth was, that it appeared in its natural colours as soon as ever I was free from the attraction of the Earth; Whereas with us, a thing a League or two from us puts on that deadly colour of Blew. I then perceived

ceived also that this World was the greatest part covered with a huge mighty Sea, those parts only being dry Land which are unto us somewhat darker than the rest of her Body, I mean, what the Countrey people call, *The Man in the Moon*, and that part which shines so bright is another Ocean besprinkled with Islands, which for their smalness we cannot discern so far off; So that the Splendor which appears to us in the Night, is nothing but the reflection of the Sun beams returned to us out of the Water as from a Lookinglass. How much this disagrees with what our Philosophers teach in the Schools is very evident; But alas how many of their Errors hath time and experience refuted in this our Age, and among other vain conjectures, who hath not hitherto believed the upper Region of the Air to be very hot, as being next, forsooth, to the natural place of the Element of Fire; Meer Vanities, Fancies and Dreams; For after I was once free from the attractive Beams of that Tyranous Load-stone the Earth, I found the Air altogether serene, without Winds, Rain, Mists or Clouds, neither hot nor cold, but constantly pleasant, calm and comfortable till my arrival in that *New World of the Moon*; As for that Region of fire our Philosophers talk of, I heard no news of it, mine eyes have sufficiently informed me there is no such thing.

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The Earth had now by turning about shewed me all her parts twelve times when I finished my course; For when by my reckoning it seem'd to be (as indeed it was) *Tuesday September* 11. at which time the Moon being two days old was in the twentieth degree of *Libra*) my *Ganza's* seem'd by one consent to stay their course, and rested for certain hours, after which they took their flight, and in less than an hour set me on the top of an high Hill in that *Other World*, where many most strange and wonderful things were immediately presented to my sight, for I observed first, that though the Globe of the Earth appear'd much greater there than the Moon doth to us, even three times bigger, yet all things there were ten, twenty, yea thirty times larger than ours; Their Trees were thrice as high, and above five times broader and thicker; So were there Herbs, Birds, and Beasts, though I cannot well compare them to ours, because I found not any kind of Beast or Bird there which any way resembled ours, except Swallows, Nightingals, Cuckoes, Woodcocks, Batts, and some kind of Wild Fowl; And likewise such Birds as my *Ganza's*, all which as I now perceived, spend their time in their absence from us, in that World, neither do they differ in any thing from ours, but are the very same kind.

No sooner was I upon the ground, but I found

found my self extream hungry, stepping then to the next Tree I fastned my Engine and *Ganza's* thereto, and in great hast fell to examining my Pockets for the Victuals I had reserved there, but to my great surprize and vexation, instead of Partridges and Capons, which I thought I had hoarded there, I found nothing but a medley of dry leaves, Goats Hair, Sheep or Goats Dung, Mosse, and the like, my Canary-wine was turned, and stunk like Horse-piss; Oh the villany and cheats of these cursed Spirits, whose assistance if I had depended on, in what a condition had I been! while I stood musing and wondring at this strange Metamorphosis, on a sudden I heard my *Ganza's* fluttering behind me, and looking back, I spied them falling greedily upon a Shrub within the reach of their lines, whose leaves they fed earnestly upon, whereas before I had never seen them eat any green thing whatever, therefore stepping to the Shrub, I put a leaf to my Mouth, the tast whereof was so excellent, that I cannot express it, and certainly if I had not with great discretion moderated my Appetite, I should have surfeited thereon, yet it happened to be a good bait both for me and my Birds, when we had most need of refreshment.

Scarce had we ended our Banquet, when I suddenly saw my self surrounded with a strange kind of People both in feature, manners, and apparel,

apparel, their Stature was very different, but they were generally twice as high as ours, their shape and countenance pleasant, and their habit hardly to be describ'd, for I never saw either Cloth, Silk, nor other Stuff, like that whereof their Cloths were made, neither, which is yet more strange, can I possibly relate their colour, they being in a manner all clothed alike; it was neither Black, White, Yellow, Red nor Blue, nor any colour composed of these; If you ask what was is then, I must tell you, it was a colour never seen in our Earthly World, and therefore neither to be described nor conceived by us, for as it is hard to make a man born blind understand the difference between Green and Blue, so neither can I decipher this Moon colour, as having no affinity with any I ever beheld, I can only say it was the most glorious and delightful that can be imagined, neither was any thing more pleasant to me during my stay there.

Being surprized at the appearance of these People so suddenly and in such accoutrements, I crossed my self and cry'd out, *Jesus Maria*; No sooner was the word *Jesus* pronounced, but young and old fell all on their knees (whereat I not a little rejoiced) holding up both their hands on high, and repeating certain words which I understood not; And presently rising again, one much taller than the rest came and kindly

kindly imbraced me, and ordering as I perceived, some of the rest to attend my Birds, he took me by the hand, and led me to his dwelling down toward the foot of the Hill, which was a building so great & beautiful, as nothing in our World is comparable thereto; Yet afterward I saw such as this seem'd but a Cottage in respect of them; There was no Door about the House less than thirty Foot high, and twelve broad, the Rooms were forty or fifty Foot in height, and answerable in proportion, neither could they be much less, the Master thereof being full twenty eight high, and I suppose his Body would weigh twenty five or thirty of ours; After I had rested with him about one of our days, he led me five Leagues off to the Palace of the Prince of the Countrey, the stateliness whereof I have not now leisure to describe; This Prince was much taller than the former, and called (as neer as I can by letters declare it, for their sounds are not perfectly to be expresst by our Characters,) *Pylonas* which in their Language is *First* or *Chief*, if it doth not rather denote his Authority and Dignity, as being the principal man in all those parts; Though yet there is one Supreme Monarch amongst them, much greater of stature than he, commanding over all that whole World, having under him twenty nine other Princes of very great Power, and every one of these has twenty four Inferior Governours,

nours, whereof this *Pylonat* was one. The first Anceſtor of this great Monarch came out of the Earth, as they relate, and by marrying the Heireſs of that vaſt Monarchy obtaining the government, left it to his Poſterity, who have enjoyed it ever ſince, even forty thouſand Moons, which is 3077 years. His name was *Irdonozur* whoſe Heirs to this day aſſume the ſame name, he, they ſay, having continued there about four hundred Moons, and begot divers Children, return'd (though by what means they know not) to the Earth again. I doubt they have their fables as well as we, ſince our Hiſtorians never mention any Earthly Man to have been in that World before my ſelf, and much leſs to have return'd again. I cannot therefore but condemn this tradition as falſe and Romantick, though I found Learning was in great eſteem among them, and they ſeem to deteſt Lying and Falſhood which is there ſeverely puniſhed, and which may yield ſome credit to their Hiſtorical Narrations. Many of them live wonderful long, even beyond belief, affirming to me that ſome ſurvived thirty thouſand Moons, which is above a thouſand years, ſo that the Ages of three or four men might eaſily reach to the time of the firſt *Irdonozur*, and this is generally noted that the taller people are of Stature, the more excellent are their endowments of mind, and the longer time they live; for their ſtature is very different,

great

great numbers not much exceeding ours, who seldom live above a thousand Moons, which is fourscore of our years, these they account very base, unworthy creatures, but one degree above brute Beasts, and accordingly employ in the most mean and servile Offices, calling them Bastards, Counterfeits or Changlings; Those whom they account true *Naturals Lunars* or *Moon Men*, exceed ours generally thirty times, both in quantity of Body, and length of life, proportionable to the quality of the day in both Worlds, theirs containing almost thirty of our days.

The manner of our travel to the Palace of *Pylonus* was more strange and incredible than any thing we have related, for at our first setting forth there were delivered to each of us two Feather Fans like those our Ladies in *Spain* cool themselves with in Summer; You must understand that the Globe of the Moon has likewise an attractive power, yet so much weaker than the Earth, that if a man do but spring upward with all his strength, as Dancers do in shewing their Tricks, he will be able to mount fifty or sixty foot high, and being then above all attraction from the Moons Earth, he falls down no more, but by the help of these Fans as with Wings, they convey themselves in the Air in a short space, (though not quite so swift as Birds) whither they please. In two

hours time (as I could guess) by the help of these Fans we were carried through the Air those five Leagues, in all about sixty Persons. Being arrived at the Palace of *Pylonax*, after our Conductor had got Audience, and declared what manner of Present he had brought, I was immediately called in to him by his Attendants; By the Stateliness of his Palace and the reverence done him, I soon perceived his greatness, and therefore managed my affairs in order to procure his favour accordingly, and having, as you may remember, a certain little Box or Casket of Jewels, the remainder of those I brought from the *East-Indies*, before I was introduced I secretly took them out of my pocket, and chusing some of each sort, I made them ready to be presented as I should think convenient.

I found him sitting in a most magnificent Chair of State with his Wife or Queen on one hand, and his Eldest Son on the other, one attended by a Troop of Ladies, and the other of young men, and all along the side of the Room stood a great number of handsom Personages, whereof scarce one was lower of Stature than *Pylonax*, whose Age they report is now one and twenty thousand Moons. At my entrance I fell on my knees, and though fit to address to him with these words in Latin, *Propitius sis tibi Princeps illustrissime Dominus Noster Jesus Christus*, &c. As the former People

ple, so these hearing the holy name of our Saviour, the King, Queen, and all the rest kneeled, pronouncing a word or two, I understood not, being rise again, I proceeded. *Et Maria, Salvatoris Genetrix Petrus & Paulus*, &c. And so reckoning up a number of Saints to find if they honoured any of them as their Patron, at last naming among many others St. *Martinus* they all bowed their heads and held up their hands in sign of great reverence, the reason whereof I found was, that *Martin* in their Language signifies God. Then taking out my Jewels, I presented to the King seven Stones of several sorts, a Diamond, a Ruby, an Emerald, a Saphire, a Topaz and an Opal, which he accepted with great Joy and admiration, as having seldom seen the like; Then I offered the Queen and Prince some others, and design'd to have bestow'd divers more upon his Attendants, but *Pylonai* forbid them to accept any, supposing, as I heard, they were all I had, which he would have me reserve for *Irdonozur* his Soveraign; He then imbraced me with much endearedness, & inquired divers things by signs, which I answered in the same manner to the best of my Skill, which not contenting him, he delivered me to the guard of 100 of his Giants as I may well call them, strictly charging them that I should want nothing fit for me; That they should suffer none of the *Dwarf Lunars* or *little Moon Men*, if I may so term them, to come

come near me. That I should with all diligence be instructed in their Language, and lastly that they should by no means impart to me the knowledge of several things by him specified, what they were I could never understand. It may be you long to know what *Pylonas* inquired of me; Why what should it be but, whence I came, how I arrived there, what was my name and business, with the like, to all which I answered as near the truth as possible.

Being dismist I was provided with all necessaries as my heart could wish, so that I seem'd to be in a Paradise, the pleasures whereof did not yet so transport me, but I was much concerned with the thoughts of my Wife and Children, and therefore still retaining some Sparks of Hope that I might again return to them I tended my *Ganza's* dayly with much care, which yet had signified little if other men had not done more than I could; For now the time came when of necessity all people of our Stature, and my self likewise, must needs sleep thirteen or fourteen whole days together, for by a secret and irresistible decree of nature when the day begins to appear, and the Moon to be enlightned by the Sun Beams which is in the first Quarter of the Moon, all people of our stature inhabiting these parts fall into a dead sleep, and are not possibly to be wakened till the Sun set, and is withdrawn; for as Owls

and

and Bats with us cannot indure the light, so at the first approach of day we begin to be amazed therewith, and fall immediately into a slumber, which grows by degrees into a dead sleep till the light be gone, which is in fourteen or fifteen days, that is till the last Quarter.

Some will be apt to wonder what light there is in that World during the Suns absence, to them I declare that there is a twofold light, one of the Sun which I could not endure to behold, and another of the Earth; Now that of the Earth was at the height, for when the Moon is at the change, then is the Earth a full Moon to them, and as the Moon increaseth with us, so the light of the Earth decreaseth with them. I then found the light there, though the Sun was absent, equal to that with us in the day when the Sun is clouded, but toward the quarter it dayly diminisheth, yet leaving still a competent light, which seems very strange, though not so remarkable as what they there report, that in the other Hemisphere of the Moon, contrary to that I fell upon, where during half the Moon they see not the Sun, and the Earth never appears to them, they have notwithstanding a kind of light not unlike our Moon light, which it seems the neerness of the Stars and other Planets that are at a far less distance than from us, affords them.

You must understand that of the two Lumi-

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of *Moors* in there are three kinds, some a little taller than we, as perhaps ten or twelve Foot high, these can indure the day of the Moon, when the Earth shines but little, but not the Beams of both, and therefore must then be laid asleep; Others are twenty Foot high or above, who can suffer all the light both of the Earth and Sun. There are in a certain Island (the mysteries whereof are carefully concealed) men whose Stature is at least twenty seven Foot high of the measure of *Spain*; If any other come a land there in the Moons day time, they instantly fall asleep; This is called *Insula Martis*, or Gods Island, and hath a particular Governour, who as they report is sixty five thousand Moons old, which makes five thousand of our years, his name is said to be *Hirmb*, and he in a manner commands *Indamor* himself, especially in that Island out of which he never removes; There is another likewise comes often thither, who they say is not above half his Age, that is about thirty three thousand Moons, or two thousand six hundred of our years, and he orders all things throughout the whole Globe of the Moon in matters of Religion and the Service of God, as absolutely as our holy Father the Pope doth in any part of *Italy*, I would fain have seen this man, but was not permitted to come near him, his name is *Iadna*.

Now let me settle my self to a long nights

sleep,

sleep, to which end my Attendants take charge of my Birds, prepare my lodging, and signifie to me by signs how I must order my self. It was then about the middle of *September*, when I perceived the Air more clear than ordinary, and with the increase of the light I began to feel my self first dull and then heavy to sleep, though I had not been lately disturb'd of my rest; At length I delivered my self into the custody of this Sister of Death, whose Prisoner I was for almost a Fortnight after, and then awaking, it is not to be believed how fresh, brisk and vigorous I found the faculties both of my Body and Mind; I then immediately applyed my self to learning the Language, which is the very same throughout all the Regions of the Moon, yet not so wonderful, since I believe all the Earth of Moon does not amount to the fortieth part of our inhabited Earth, partly because the Globe of the Moon is far less than that of the Earth, and besides the Sea or Ocean covers very nigh three parts of four, whereas the Land and Sea in our World may be judged of an equal measure. Their Language is very difficult, since it hath no Affinity with any other I ever heard, and consists not so much of Words and Letters as Tunes and strange sounds which no Letters can express, for there are few words but signifie divers and several things, and are distinguished only by their Sounds, which are sung as it were

in

in uttering yea many words consist of tunes only without words; By occasion whereof I find a Language may be framed, and easily learned, as copious as any other in the World only of Tunes which is an Experiment worth searching after; Notwithstanding these difficulties within two months I attained to such knowledge therein that I understood most Questions demanded of me, and with signs and words made reasonable shift to utter my mind, which *Pylonas* having notice of, he oftimes sent for me, and was pleased to inform me of many things my Guardians durst not disclose, though I must needs say I never found they abused me with an untruth, but if I asked a question they were unwilling to resolve, they would shake their heads, and with a *Spanish* shrug divert to some other discourse.

After seven Months time it happened the great *Irdonozur* making his Progress to a place about two hundred Leagues from the Palace of *Pylonas*, sent for me, yet would not admit me into his presence but discourst me through a Window where I might hear him, and he hear and see me at pleasure. I presented him the remainder of my Jewels which he very thankfully accepted, saying he would requite them with gifts of a far more considerable value; I stay'd there not above a quarter of a Moon when I was again sent back to *Pylonas*, for if we had stay'd a day or two longer the Sun would have overtaken us before we could have

recovered our home. The gifts he bestowed on me were such that a man would part with Mountains of Gold to purchase, they were all Stones nine only in number, of three sorts, one called *Poleastis*, another *Machrus*, and the third *Ebelus*, of each sort 3, the first are about the bigness of an Hazel-nut very like Jet, which among many other incredible Virtues hath this property, that being once put in the Fire they ever after retain their heat, though without any outward appearance, till quenched with some kind of liquor which no way endamages them though heated and cooled therein a thousand times; Their heat is so vehement that it will make any Metal within a foot of it red-hot, and being in a Chimney warms the Room as if a great fire were kindled therein. The *Machrus* is yet more precious, in colour like a *Topaz*, so clear and resplendent as though not above the bigness of a Bean, yet being placed in the night in the midst of a large Church it makes all as light as if an hundred Lamps were hanged round; can any man wish for more useful properties in a Stone than these? Yet my *Ebelus* is so excellent that it may be much prefer'd before them, yea prized above all the Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, and Emeralds that our World can afford. The *Lunar* colour is so exceeding beautiful that a man would travel a thousand Leagues to behold it, the Shape is somewhat flat, of the breadth of

a peice of Eight, and twice the thickneſs, one ſide is of a more Orient colour than the other, which being clapt to a mans bare Skin, takes away all the weight and ponderouſneſs of his Body, but turning the other ſide, it adds force to the attractive beams of the Earth either in this World or that, and makes the body half as heavy again; Do you wonder now why I ſhould ſo overprize this ſtone? before you ſee me on Earth again, you will find I have reaſon to value this invaluable Jewel. I inquired whether they had not any kind of Jem, or other means to make a man inviſible, which I judged a thing of admirable uſe, and could mention divers of our learned men who had written to this purpoſe; They anſwered, that if it were poſſible, yet they were ſure Heaven would not ſuffer it to be revealed to us creatures ſubject to ſo many imperfections, and which might be eaſily abuſed to ill purpoſes, and this was all I could get of them.

Now after it was know that *Irdonozur* the great Monarch had done me this honour, it is ſtrange how much all reſpected me more than before; my Guardians who had been hitherto cautious in relating any thing of the Government of that World, grew now more open, ſo that from them and *Pylonas* together I underſtood many notable particulars; As that in a thouſand years there is found neither Thief nor Whore-Monger, for firſt there is no want

of any thing neceſſary for the uſe of man, food growing every where without labour of all ſorts that can be deſired. As for Cloths, Houſes or whatever elſe a man may be ſuppos'd to want, it is provided by their Superiors, though not without ſome labour, but yet ſo eaſy as if they did it for pleaſure; Again their Females are all abſolute Beauties, and by a ſecret diſpoſition of nature, a man there having once known a Woman never deſires any other; Murther was never heard of amongſt them, neither is it hardly poſſible to be committed, for there can be no wound made but what is cureable, yea they aſſured me, and for my part I believe it, that though a mans head be cut off, yet if within three Moons it be joined to the Carcaſs again, and the Juice of a certain Herb there growing applyed, it will be ſo conſolidated as the wounded party ſhall in a few hours be perfectly cured. But the chief cauſe of their good government is an excellent diſpoſition in the nature of the People, ſo that all both Old and Young hate all manner of vice and live in ſuch love, peace, and amity as it ſeems to be another Paradiſe; Though it is true likewiſe that ſome are of a better diſpoſition than others, which they diſcern immediately at their Birth; And becauſe it is an inviolable Law amongſt them that none ſhall be put to death, therefore perceiving by their Stature or ſome other ſigns who are like to be of

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a wicked and debauched humor, they ſend them, I know not by what means, into the Earth, and change them for other Children, before they have either opportunity or ability to do amiſs among them, but firſt, they ſay, they are fain to keep them there for ſome time till the Air of the Earth alters their colour like ours. Their ordinary vent for them is a certain high Hill in the North of *America*, whoſe people, I am apt to believe, are wholly deſcended from them, both in regard of their colour, and their continual uſe of Tobacco, which the *Lunars* or *Moon Men* ſmoak exceedingly, the place abounding much with moiſture, together with the pleaſure they take therein, and ſome other reſpects too long to rehearſe: Sometimes, though but ſeldom, they miſtake their aim and fall upon *Europe*, *Aſia*, or *Africa*. I remember ſome years ſince I read certain ſtories tending to confirm what is related by theſe *Lunars*, and eſpecially one Chapter of *Neubrigenſis*, *de rebus Angl.* It is toward the end of the firſt book, the Chapter I have forgot: *Inigo Mondejar* in his diſcription of *Nova Granata* Book 2. Alſo *Joſeph Deſia de Carana* in his Hiſtory of *Mexico* if my memory fail not, recount what will make my report much more credible; but I value not teſtimonies.

If you inquire farther of the government of the *Lunars*, and how Juſtice is executed, alas what need is there of exemplary puniſhment

where no offences are committed, neither need they any Lawyers, for there is no contention, the seeds whereof when they begin to sprout are instantly by the wisdom of the next Superior pluckt up by the Roots. And as little want is there of Physicians, they never surfeit themselves, the Air is always pure and temperate, neither is there any cause at all of sickness, I could never hear of any that were distempered. But the time assign'd them by nature being spent, they dye without the least pain, or as I should rather say, they cease to live, as a Candle does to give light when what nourishes it is consumed. I was once at the departure of one of them, and was much surprized that notwithstanding the happy life he liv'd, and the multitude of Friends and Children he should forsake, yet as soon as he certainly understood his end to approach, he prepar'd a great Feast, and inviting all whom he especially esteem'd, he exhorts them, *To be merry and rejoyce with him, since the time was come he should now leave the counterfeit Pleasures of that World, and be made partaker of all true Joy and perfect happiness*; I did not so much admire his own constancy as the behaviour of his Friends; With us in the like case all seem to mourn, when many of them do oft but laugh in their Sleeves, or under a Vizard. But here all both young and old did, in my conscience, not pretendedly but really rejoyce thereat, and if any dissem-

bled,

bled, it was only grief for their own particular loss. Being dead their Bodies putrify not, and therefore are not buried, but kept in certain Rooms appointed to that purpose, so that most of them can shew their Ancestors Bodies uncorrupt for many Generations; There is never any Rain, Wind, or change of Weather, never either Summer or Winter, but as it were a perpetual Spring, yielding all pleasure and content, free from the least trouble or annoyance; O my Wife and Children what wrong have you done me to bereave me of the happiness of that place! But it is no great matter, for by this Voyage I am sufficiently assured, that when the race of my mortal life is run I shall attain a greater and everlasting happiness elsewhere.

It was the ninth of *September* that I began to ascend from the *Pike of Teneriff*, twelve days I was upon my Voyage and Arrived in that Province of the Moon called *Simiri Sept.* 21. following *Friday*, the twelfe we came to the Court of the great *Irdonos*, and return'd back the seventeenth to the Palace of *Pylonas* where I continued till *March* 1601. When I earnestly requested *Pylonas*, as I had oft done before to give me leave to depart, though with never so great hazard of my life, back into the Earth again. He much disswaded me, insisting on the danger of the Voyage, the misery of that place from whence I came, and the abundant happi-

ness I now enjoy'd, but the remembrance of my Wife and Children outweigh'd all these reasons, and to say the truth, I was so elated with a desire of the deserved glory I should purchase at my return, as methought I deserved not the name of a *Spaniard* if I would not hazard twenty lives rather than lose the least particle thereof. I therefore replyed, that I had so strong a desire to see my Children as I found I could not possibly live any longer without going to them; He then requested me to stay one year longer, I told him, I must needs depart now or never, my Birds began to droop for want of their usual Voyage, three were already dead, and if a few more failed I was forever destitute of all possibility of return. At length with much soliciting I prevail'd, having first acquainted the great *Iridonoxar* with my Intentions, and perceiving by the often baying of my Birds a great longing in them to be gone, I trim'd up my Engine, and took my leave of *Pylonas*, who for all the kindness he had shewn me, required but one thing of me which was to promise him faithfully that if ever I had opportunity I would salute from him *Elizabeth* whom he term'd, *The great Queen* of *England*, calling her the most glorious of all Women living, and indeed he would often question me about her, wherein he so much delighted that he seem'd never satisfied with talking of her, he likewise delivered me a Present for her

of

of no ſmall value, and though I account her an Enemy to *Sphin*, yet will I not fail in performing this promiſe as ſoon as I am able

Thurſday March 29. Three days after my waking from the laſt Moons light I faſtened my ſelf to my Engine, not forgetting to take the Jewels *Irdonozar* had given me, with the Virtues and uſe whereof *Pylonas* had aaquainted me at large, together with a ſmall quantity of Victuals whereof afterward I had great occaſion. A vaſt multitude of People being preſent and among them *Pylonas* himſelf, after I had given them all the laſt Farewel, I let looſe the reins to my Birds, who with much greedineſs taking wing, quickly carried me out of ſight, it happened to me as in my firſt Paſſage, for I never felt either hunger or thirſt till I fell upon an high Mountain in *China* about five Leagues from the High and Mighty City of *Pequin*. This Voyage was performed in leſs then nine days, neither heard I any news of theſe Airy men I met with in my aſcending, nothing ſtay'd me in the leaſt in my Journey, whether becauſe of the earneſt deſire of my Birds to return to the Earth, having already miſſed their ſeaſon, or that the attraction of the Earth was ſo much ſtronger than that of the Moon, and ſo made it eaſier, yet ſo it was though I had three Birds leſs than before. For the firſt eight days my Birds flew before me, and I on the Engine was as it were drawn after, but the

ninth day, when I began to approach the Clouds, I perceived my self and Engine to sink toward the Earth, and go before them. I was then horribly afraid least my Birds unable to bear our weight, being so few, should be constrained to precipitate both me and themselves headlong to the Earth, and therefore thought it very necessary to make use of my stone *Ebelus* which I clapt to my bare Skin within my Cloths, and instantly I perceiv'd my Birds made way with greater ease than before, as seeming freed from a great burthen, neither do I think they could possibly have let me down safely to the Earth without that help.

China is a Countrey so populous that I think there is scarce a piece of ground thrice a mans length which is not carefully manured; I being yet in the Air some of the Countrey people spying me came running by Troops, and seizing me would needs carry me before a Magistrate, and seeing no other remedy I yielded to them. But when I try'd to go I found my self so light that one foot being on the ground I had much ado to set down the other, which was by reason my *Ebelus* so applyed took all weight away from my Body, therefore considering what to do, I pretended a desire of performing the necessities of nature, which being made known to them by signs, for they understood not a word of any Language I could speak, they permitted me to go aside among a

few

few bushes, assuring themselves it was impossible I should escape from them; being there, I remembred *Pylonas* his directions about the use of my stones, and knit them up, (together with a few remaining Jewels I brought from *Judea*) into an handkerchief, all except the least and worst *Ebalus*, which I found means to apply in such manner to my body that but the half of its side touched my Skin, this done I drew toward my Guardians, till coming so neer that they could not cross my way, I shewed them a fair pair of heels, that I might have time to hide my Jewels which I knew they would have rob'd me of if not prevented. Being thus lightned I led them such a dance, that had they been all upon the backs of so many Race Horses they could never have overtaken me; I directed my Course to a thick Wood, wherein I entred about a quarter of a League and there finding a fine Spring, which I took for my mark, I thurst my Jewels into a hole made by a Mole hard by.

I then took my Victuals out of my pocket, to which till now in all my Voyage I had not the least appetite, and refreshed my self therewith, till the people who persued overtook me, into whose hands I quietly surrendred my self; They led me to an inferior Officer, who understanding that I escap't from those who first apprehended me, caused an inclosure of boards to be made, wherein they put me, so that only

my

my hand was at liberty, and then carried me upon the Shoulders of four slaves, like some notorious Malefactor, before a Person of great Authority, who in their Language I learnt, was called a *Mandarin*, and resided a League off the famous City of *Pequin*. I could not understand them, but found I was accused for something with much vehemence, the substance of this accusation it seems was, that I was a Magician as appeared by my being so strangely carried in the Air, and that being a stranger as both my Language and habit did declare, I contrary to the Laws of *China* had entred the Kingdom without a Warrant, and probably for no good intent. The *Mandarin* heard them with a great deal of composed gravity, and being a man of quick apprehension, and studious of Novelties, he told them he would take such order as the case required, and my bold attempt should not go unpunished; Having dismist them he ordered his Servants I should be kept in a remote part of his vast Pallace, be strictly guarded, and kindly used; This I conjecture by my treatment and what followed, for my accommodation was much better than I could expect, I lodg'd well, eat well, was well attended, and could complain of nothing but my restraint; Thus continued I many months, afflicted more with the thoughts of my *Ganso's* than any thing else, who I knew must be irrecoverably lost, as indeed they were.

In

In this time by my own Industry, and the assistance of those who accompanied me, I learnt to speak indifferently the ordinary Language of that Province, (for almost every Province in *China* hath its proper Tongue) whereat I perceived they were much pleased; At length I was permitted to take the Air, and brought into the spacious Garden of that Pallace, a place of extraordinary pleasure and delight, adorned with Herbs and Flowers of admirable sweetness and beauty, with almost infinite variety of Fruits, *European* and others, all composed with that rare curiosity as even ravished my senses in the contemplation of such delightful objects; I had not long recreated my self here, when the *Mandarin* entred the Garden on that side I was walking, of which having notice by his Servants, and that I ought to kneel to him (a usual reverence I found toward great Officers) I did so, and humbly intreated his favour toward a poor stranger who arrived in these parts not designedly, but by the secret disposal of the Heavens; He answered in a different Language which I hear all the *Mandarins* use, and like that of the *Lunars* consisting chiefly of tunes, which was interpreted by one of his attendants, wishing me to be of good comfort since he intended no harm to me, and so passed on. Next day I was ordered to come before him, and being conducted into a Noble dining

Room

Room exquisitely painted and imbellished, the *Mandarin* commanding all to avoid, vouchsafed to confer with me in the Vulgar Language, inquiring into the state of my Countrey, the Power of my Prince, and the Religion and Manners of the People, wherein having satisfied him, he descended to ask me about my education and studies, and what brought me into this remote Countrey; I then at large declared to him the Adventures of my Life, only omitting what particulars I thought convenient, and especially forbearing to mention the Stones given me by *Iridonozar*.

The strangeness of my story did much amaze him, and finding in all my discourse nothing tending to Magick, wherein he hoped by my means to be instructed, he began to admire the excellency of my Wit, applauding me for the happiest man that this World ever saw, and wishing me to repose my self after my long Narration, he for that time dismissed me. After which the *Mandarin* took so much delight in me, that no day passed wherein he did not send for me; At length he advised me to cloth my self in the habit of that Countrey, which I willingly did, and gave me not only the liberty of his House, but took me also with him when he went to *Pequin*, whereby I had opportunity by degrees to learn the disposition of the People, and the Policy of

the

the Countrey, neither did I by my attendance on him, gain only the knowledge of these things, but the possibility likewise of being restored to my native Soil, and to those dear Pledges which I value above the World, even my Wife and Children; For by often frequenting *Pequin*, I at length heard of some Fathers of the Society of *Jesus*, who were become famous for the extraordinary favour afforded them by the King, to whom they had presented some *European* Rarities, as Clocks, Watches, Dials, and the like, which by them were accounted exquisite Curiosities. To these by the *Mandarins* leave I repaired, and was welcomed by them, they much wondring to see a Lay *Spaniard* there, whither they had with so much difficulty obtained leave to arrive. There did I relate to Father *Pantoja* & others of the Society the foremention'd adventures, by whose directions I put them in writing, and sent this story of my Fortunes to *Macao*, from thence to be conveyed to *Spain* as a forerunner of my return; And the *Mandarin* being very indulgent to me, I came often to the Fathers with whom I consulted about many secrets, and with them also laid the Foundation of my return, the blessed hour whereof I do with patience expect, that by inriching my Countrey with the knowledge of these hidden mysteries, I may at last reap the Glory of my Forrunate Misfortunes.

Mention

Mention being made in the preceding discourse of the *Pike of Teneriff* one of the *Canary* Islands, which is thought not to have its equal in the World for height, its top being so much above the Clouds, that in clear weather it may be seen sixty *Dutch* Leagues at Sea, I cannot think it altogether unpleasant to give an account of some *English* men who a few years since ascended to the top thereof, and Published the following relation.

It cannot be ascended but in *July* and *August*, lying all the other months covered with Snow, though upon this and the near adjacent Islands none is to be seen; It requires three days travel to come to the top; The Merchants and other worthy Persons who undertook this Journey proceed thus. Having furnisht our selves with a Guide, Servants, and Horses to carry our Wine and Provision, we set forth from *Oratava* a Port Town in the Island of *Teneriff*, scituate on the north side, two mile distant from the main Sea, and travell'd from twelve at night till eight in the morning, by which time we got to the top of the first Mountain toward the *Pico de Terraira*, there under a very large and conspicuous Pine-tree we took our Breakfast, Din'd, and refresht our selves till two in the Afternoon. Then we passed through many sandy ways, over many lofty Mountains, but naked and bare, and not covered with Pine Trees as our first nights

passage

paſſage was; this expoſed us to exceſſive heat, till we arrived to the foot of the *Pico*, where we found divers huge Stones which ſeemed to have fallen from ſome upper part; About ſix in the evening we began to aſcend up the *Pico*, but were ſcarce advanced a mile, and the way being no more paſſible for Horſes, we left them with our Servants. In the aſcent of one mile, ſome of our Company grew very faint and ſick, diſordered by Fluxes, Vomitings, and Agueiſh Diſtempers, our Horſes hair ſtanding up like Briſtles, and calling for ſome of our Wine carried in ſmall Barrels on an Horſe, we found it ſo wonderfully cold, that we could not drink it till we had made a Fire to warm it, notwithſtanding the Air was very calm and moderate, but when the Sun was ſet, it began to blow with ſuch violence, and grow ſo cold, that taking up our lodging among the hollow Rocks, we were neceſſitated to keep Fires in the mouths of them all night.

About four in the morning we began to mount again, and being come another mile up, one of our Company fail'd and was able to proceed no further; Here began the *black Rocks*, the reſt of us purſued our Journey till we came to the *Sugar Loaf*, where we began to travel again in a white Sand, being fitted with Shoes, whoſe ſingle Soles are made a Finger broader than the upper Leathers, to encounter this difficult paſſage; Having aſcend-

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ed as far as the *black Rocks*, which lay all flat like a plain Floor, we climbed within a mile of the very top of the *Pico*, and at last we attained the *Summit*, where we found no such smoke as appeared a little below, but a continual perspiration of a hot and sulphurous vapour that made our Faces extreamly sore, all this way we found no considerable alteration of the Air, and very little Wind, but on the top it was so impetuous that we had much ado to stand against it whilst we drank the Kings Healeh, and fired each of us a Piece. Here also we took our Dinner, but found that our strong Waters had lost their vertue, and were almost insipid, while our Wine was more Brisk and Spirituous than before; The top on which we stood being not above a yard broad is the Brink of a Pit called the *Caldera* which we judged to be a Musket shot over, and near fourscore yards deep in form of a Cone, hollow within like a Kettel, and covered over with small loose stones mixed with Sulphur and Sand, from among which issued divers Spiracles of Smoak and Heat, which being stirred with any thing puffs and makes a noise, and so offensive, that we were even suffocated with the sudden rising of Vapors upon removing some of these Stones, which were so hot as not easily to be handled; We descended not above four or five yards into the *Caldera* or Caldron because of the Slipperiness under foot,

and

and the difficulty, but some have adventured to the bottom; Other matters observable we discovered none besides a clear sort of *Sulphur* which lay like Salt upon the Stones; From this renowned *Pico* we could see the *Grand Canaries* fourteen Leagues distant, *Palma* eighteen, and *Gomera* seven, which interval of Sea seemed not much wider than the *Thames* about *London*; We discerned also the *Herro* being distant about twenty Leagues, and so to the outmost limits of the Sea much farther; As soon as the Sun appeared the shadow of the *Pico* seem'd to cover not only the whole Island and the *Grand Canaries* but the Sea to the very Horizon, where the top of the Sugar-loaf or *Pico* visibly appeared to turn up, and cast its shade into the Air it self, at which we were much surprized;

But the Sun was not far ascended, when the Clouds began to rise so fast, as intercepted our Prospect both of the Sea and the whole Island, except the tops only of the Subjacent Mountains which seemed to pierce them through, whether these Clouds do ever surmount the *Pico* we cannot say, but to such as are far below they seem sometimes to hang above it, or rather wrap themselves about it, as constantly when the West Winds blow, this they call the Cap, and is an infallible prognostick of ensuing Storms; One of our Company who made this Journey again two years after, arriving at the

top

top of the *Pico* before day, and creeping under a great stone to Shrowd himself from the cold Air, after a little space found himself all wet, and perceived it to come from a perpetual trickling of the Water from the Rocks above him: Many excellent and exuberant Springs we found issuing from the tops of most of the other mountains, gushing out in great Spouts almost as far as the huge Pine-tree we mentioned before; Having stay'd a while at the top, we all descended the Sandy way till we came to the foot of the *Sugar-loaf*, which being steep even almost to a perpendicular we soon passed, and here we met with a Cave about ten yards deep and fifteen broad, being in shape like an Oven or *Cupola*, having a hole at the top near eight yards over; This we descended by a Rope that our Servants held fast on the top, while with the other end being fastned about our middles we swung our selves till being over a Bank of Snow, we slid down, lighting upon it, we were forced to swing thus in the descent, because in the midst of the bottom of this Cave oppolite to the overture at the top is a round pit of Water like a Well, the surface whereof is about a yard lower, but as wide as the Mouth at top, and about six Fathom deep, we supposed this Water not a Spring, but dissolved Snow blown in, or Water trickling through the Rocks; about the sides of the Grott for some height there is

Ice

Ice and Iſicles hanging down to the Snow.

But being quickly weary of this exceſſive cold place, and drawn up again, we continued our deſcent from the Mountains by the ſame Paſſage we went up the day before, and ſo about five in the Evening arrived at *Oratava* from whence we ſet forth, our faces ſo red and ſore that to cool them we were forced to waſh and bath them in Whites of Eggs; The whole height of the *Pico* in perpendicular is vulgarly eſteemed to be two miles and an half. No Trees, Herbs nor Shrubs did we find in all the Paſſage, but Pines, and among the whiter Sands a kind of Broom being a buſhy Plant; It is the opinion of ſome Ingenious Perſons who have lived twenty years upon the place, that the whole Iſland being a Soil mightily impregnated with Brimſtone did in former times take fire and blow up all or near all at the ſame time, and that many Mountains of huge Stones calcined and burnt, which appears all over this Iſland, eſpecially in the South-Weſt part of it, were caſt up and raiſed out of the Bowels of the Earth at the time of that general conflragation, and that the greateſt quantity of this *Sulphur* lying about the center of the Iſland raiſed up the *Pico* to that height at which it now is ſeen, which appears by the ſcituation of thoſe Rocks that lye three or four Miles round the bottom of the *Pico*, and

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in such order one above another almost to the *Sugar-loaf* as it is called, as if the whole ground swelling and rising up together by the ascension of the Brimstone, the Torrents and Rivers of it did with a sudden eruption Roul and Tumble them down from the rest of the Rocks, especially to the South-West where from the top of the *Pico* to the Sea-coast lye huge heaps of these burnt Rocks one under another, and there still remain the very tracks of the Brimstone Rivers as they ran over this Quarter of the Island which hath so wasted the ground, beyond recovery, that nothing can be made to grow there but Broom.

Sect. III.

Sect. III.

A View of the Bay OF SOULDANIA, Near the *Coast of Good Hope*, on the Coast of AFRICA.

BEfore we arrive at the *East-Indies*, I cannot but divert once more to the Bay of *Souldania* lying in thirty four degrees and an half of South Latitude, about twelve Leagues short of the *Cape of good hope*, in a sweet Climate full of fragrant Herbs, which the Soil produceth

of

of it self, pleasing to the sense; Where the honourable *East-India* Companies ships used formerly to refresh, and arriving there very weak and feeble with that Sea disease the *Scurvey* have often found very great relief, and it is observable if any be not too much overgone with this malady, as soon as they come to enjoy the fresh Air on any shore with fresh Water and fresh Victuals, they presently recover, but if the Scurvey has overmuch prevail'd, they instantly dye as soon as they set their foot on Shore. Here is a most delicious Brook of sweet Water arising out of a mighty Hill hard by, called for its form, *The Table*, neer which is another Hill exceeding high like a *Pyramid*, and called by *Europeans* the *Sugar-loaf* here are great store of Cattel as little Cows, called by the barbarous Inhabitants *Boos*, and Sheep which they name *Baas*, who bear a short, course, hairy Wooll, and seem to have been never shorn. These *Boos* and *Baas* as they term them, were formerly bought in great plenty for small quantities of Kettle-brass, and Iron Hoops taken off our empty Cask, which for this long Voyage to the *Indies* are hoop't with Iron. These Salvages had the Cattel we bought of them at very great Command, for with a call they would presently run to them, and when they had sold a Bullock to us for a little peice of Brass, if we did not presently knock him down, they would by the same call make the poor creature





Strang Creatures in India

creature break from us, and run to them again, and then there was no getting them out of their hands, but by giving more Brass; By this trick they sometimes sell the same beast two or three times, whereby we may perceive the covetousness and deceit of this brutish People. Of all Metals they love Brass best, it may be for the rankness of the smell wearing great Rings thereof about their Arms, yea are so in love therewith, that if you lay before them a peice of Gold worth two pound sterling, and a peice of Brass worth two pence, they will leave the Gold and take the Brass; On this shoar are excellent small Roots for Sallards, and in the head of the Bay great store of large fat Mullets.

This remotest part of *Africa* is very mountainous, and overun with wild Beasts, as Lyons, Tygers, Wolves, and many other Beasts of Prey, which in the silent night discover themselves by their noise and roaring; To the Teeth and Jaws of which cruel creatures the Natives do here expose their old people if death prevent not, when once they grow decrepit and troublesom, laying them forth in some open place in the dark night, when the Wild Beasts creep forth, and the young Lyons roar after their Prey. One miserable poor Old wretch was thus exposed when some *English* Ships were there, who by his pitiful cries was discovered by our Court of Guard that

were there ashoar not far from him by whom he was relieved and delivered for that present out of the Jaws of Death, and they asking *Cooree* one of the Natives (of whom hereafter) why they did so, he replied, *It was their* Custom when their People had lived so long that they knew not what to do with them thus to be rid of them; They saw in this Bay of *Souldania* many Whales, and about the Shoar divers party-coloured Fowls and Ostriches; The Soil about the Bay seems very good, but the Sun shines not upon a People in the whole World more Barbarous than those which possess it, being rather Beasts in the Skins of men, than Men in the Skins of Beasts, as appears by their Ignorance, Habit, Language, Diet and other things wherein they appear absolutely brutish.

For as to Religion, generally all the People in the World as well Heathen as Christian do acknowledge the great God of Heaven and Earth, but they, as *Cooree* told us, own no God at all; Their speech seems rather an inarticulate noise than a Language, sounding like the clucking of Hens, or Gabling of Turkies, wherewith as they walk about, they make a very strange confused noise, if there be two, three, five, ten, twenty or more in company it is their manner to walk in rank one after another in small paths they have made by there going thus, as Cows in Summer do many times when they

they come home to the pail, or as Wild Geese who fly in Ranks, and as they fly make a noise, so these walking together gabble from the first to the last in company as if all spake and none answered; Their Habits are their Sheep-Skins undrest thonged together, which cover their bodies to the middle, with a little flap of the same Skin tyed before them, being naked downward, when it is cold they put the Woolley, and when hot the Fleshy side of those Skins next their Body. Their Ornaments and Jewels are Bullocks or Sheepsguts full of Excrements about their Necks, and therefore when we bought their Cattel they would take, and we were content they should, their Skins, Guts, and Garbage, which plentifully furnish't them with that stinking attire; When they are hungry they sit down upon some hillock, first shaking some of that filthy pudding out of the Guts about their Neck, then bowing down their Mouths to their hands almost as low as their knees, like hungry Dogs they gnaw and eat the Raw Guts, which you may conceive fills their Mouths full of sweet Green Sauce.

The Women are adorned, habited and dieted in the same manner, only they wear more about their lower parts than the men, they carry their sucking Infants under their Skins upon their backs, and their Breasts hanging down like Bigpipes, they put up with their hands to their Children that they may suck them over

their Shoulders; Both Sexes make coverings for their heads of Cow-dung and such like filth, mingled with a little stinking Grease they besmear their Faces with, which makes their Company insufferable if they get the Wind of you; I observed (saith my Author) that some of the rest of their Diet was agreeable to the former, for they would not refuse any thing, as rotten and mouldy Biskets which we have given them, fit for nothing but the dunghill, yea they will devour what a hungry Dog in *England* would refuse. I once observed a couple of them, who had found on the Neighbour Shoar a large peice of a dead Fish the Sea had cast up, which stunk intolerably, they made a little fire with dry Cow-dung wherewith they warm'd and then eat it, with as much appetite as an hungry man with us would feed upon a very choice and Savoury Dish, which makes me apt to believe that these wretched creatures have but three senses, wanting the benefit both of smelling and tasting. These Brutes devote themselves to Idleness, for they neither sow nor dig; They are very streight and well limb'd, though not very Tall, their Faces very ill favoured, most of their Noses flat, have little or no beard, the hair on their heads short, black and curled, their Skins very tawny, swift they are of foot, and will throw Darts and shoot Arrows (which are their Weapons) very dangerously,

I shall here insert a true Relation (saith my Author) about three years before I went to *India* which was in 1615. one of the *East India* Companies Ships returning thence and arriving at this Harbor, after a little stay when she was ready to Sail, and having then two of these Salvages aboard, the Commander resolv'd to bring them both home with him, imagining that having learnt *English* here, they might discover something of their Countrey yet unknown to us; These poor wretches thus surprized and carried away against their wills, were much disturbed; One of them meerly out of sullenness, though he was very well used, died soon after they put to Sea; The other who called himself *Cooree* aforenamed, was brought to *London*, and there kept Six Months in Sir *Thomas Smiths* House then Governor of the *East India* Company, where he had good Diet, good Cloths, good Lodging, and all other fitting Accommodations; One would have thought that this wretch might have conceived his present, compared with his former Condition a Heaven upon Earth.

But all these things gave him no content, though to his good Entertainment he had gallantry added, having a Chain of Bright Brass, with Breast, Back and Headpeice of the same, and a Buckler all of Brass his beloved Metal, yet all this did not now please him, for never did any man seem more weary of ill Usage,

than he was of Courteſies, none being ever more deſirous of returning to his Countrey than he; For when he had learn'd a little of our Language he would dayly lye on the ground and cry out very often in broken *Engliſh*, *Cooree home go, Souldania go, home go.* And not long after when he had his deſire, and was return'd home, he had no ſooner ſet footing on his own ſhore but he preſently threw away his Cloths, his Linnen, with all his other covering, and inſtantly got his Sheep-Skins upon his back, guts about his Neck, and a perfum'd Cap of Cow-dung on his Head, and ſo returned *like a Dog to his vomit, & a Swine to his wallowing in the Mire*, without a Metaphor; After this Fellow was returned, it made the Natives very ſhy of us when we arrived there, for though they would come about us in great Companies when we firſt arrived, yet three or four days before they thought we would depart thence there was not one of them to be ſeen, fearing we would have dealt with them as formerly with *Cooree*. But it had been well he had never ſeen *England*, for as he diſcovered nothing to us, ſo certainly when he came home he told his Countreymen, having doubtleſs obſerv'd it here, that Braſs was but a baſe and cheap commodity in *England*, and it may be we had ſo well ſtored them with that Metal before, that we had never after ſuch a free exchange of our Braſs and Iron for their Cattel. It was

here

here that I asked *Cooree*, who was their God, He lifting up his hands answered in bad *English*, *England* God, Great God; *Souldania* no God.

In 1614. Ten *Englishmen* being condemned to dye for their several Crimes at the Sessions in the *Old Bayly London*, had their Execution respited by the intreaty of the *East India* Merchants, upon condition they should be all banished to this place, that so if they could find any peaceable abode here, they might discover somewhat advantagious to Trade, this was done accordingly; but two of them when they came thither were taken thence, and carried on the Voyage to the *Indies*; One named *Duffeld* was that year redeemed from this sad banishment by Sir *Thomas Row*, who was sent Ambassador to the *Great Mogol*, and afterward brought back to *England* by that Noble Gentleman, and being then intrusted by him, this ingrateful Villain stole some of his Plate and ran away; Another was likewise on the Voyage, but what became of him I know not. So that there remained only eight, which were here left with Amunition and Victual, and a small Boat to carry them to and from a very little uninhabited Island, lying in the very Mouth of the Bay of *Souldania*, as a place for their retreat and safety from the Natives on the Main; It is called *Penguin* Island, probably so named by some *Welshman*, in whose Language *Penguin*

signifies a white head, there being many great large Fowls upon and about this Island with great Cole-Black Bodies and White Heads called *Penguins*.

The Chief Person left here was one *Cross*, who call'd himself Captain; He was before one of the Yeomen of the Guard to King *James* the first, but having twice or thrice had his hand in the bloud of men slain in Duels, and being now condemn'd to dye with the rest, upon very great suit made for him he was banished hither with them, whither yet Divine Justice seem'd to persue him, for being a very stout resolute man and abusing the Natives, he was soon after his arrival surprized by them who shot his Body so full of Arrows that he look't like the man in the Almanack, and seemed to be all one wound; The other seven recovered their Boat, and got off the Continent rowing toward the Island without much damage, but the Water running very high, as soon as they were ashore their Boat was split in peices, so that they were then forc't to continue in that miserable place where never a Tree grew either for Sustenance, Shelter or Shade, nor any thing else to sustain their lives, having no fresh Water but what the Showers left in the holes of the Rocks; And which added to their misery, it abounded so with venemous Serpents that it was very dangerous treading in the long Grass for fear of them; They had but a small quantity

of

of dry Bisket, their Bellies were hungry, and their sleep unsafe, so that nothing could render their condition more unhappy, and yet these seven vile Wretches all lived to be made examples of Divine Justice, for after they had continued in this desolate place five or six months, and were all grown almost mad with Famine, it pleased God that an *English* Ship came into that Road bound for *England*; Four of these seven grew so impatient of an hours stay there, that immediately after the Ship came in they made a float of the Ruins of their split Boat, and other Wood, and with ravell'd and untwisted Boat Ropes fastning as well as they could, all together, extremity instructing them, they got thereon poizing it to the best advantage, hoping by the benefit of their Oars, and strength of the Tide which ran quick toward the Ship to recover her; But their expectation failed them, for it being toward Evening when they made this attempt, and not being discovered by the Ship which then rid a good way up in their Bay, before they could come near her, the Tyde return'd and carried them back into the main Sea, where they all were cast away.

The day following the Ship sent a Boat to the Island, which took these three yet surviving into her, as the other four might have been had their patience held out but one night longer, who gave this account of their Fellows

misfortune; But notwithstanding all the sufferings of these miscreants, yet they behaved themselves so lewdly in the Ship in their return homeward, that they were very often put in the Bilbows; At length the Ship arriving safely in the Downs she had not been at Anchor three hours, when these Villains got ashore, where they had not been above three hours but they committed a Robbery, and a very few hours after were all apprehended for the Fact, and suddenly after that, their irreclaimable humor being related to the Lord Chief Justice, they were by his special Warrant Executed as incorrigible Wretches upon their former Sentence, near *Sandwich* in *Kent*, where they committed their Crime. The year following three other condemned Persons were carried to be left in this place, but hearing of the ill success of their Predecessors, and that they were unlike to be safe here when the Ships were ready to depart and leave them on shore, they all came and presented themselves on their Knees with tears in their Eyes before our Captain *Joseph*, humbly beseeching him to order them to be Hanged in that place before they went, which they chose much rather than to be left there; It was a very sad sight to behold three men in such a condition that they should esteem Hanging to be a mercy; Our Commander told them he had no Commission to Execute them, but to leave them there,

there, and so he must do, and probably had done, but our fifth Ship the *Swan* staying in this place a day or two after took these poor men in. And so much for the Bay of *Souldania*.

Sect. IV.

THE *English* Acquisitions in the EAST-INDIES.

HAving cleer'd our way let us now Sail merrily toward the Indies, doubling first the *Cape of Good Hope*, and then passing by *Madagascar* called also St. *Lawrence*, one of the greatest Islands in the World, stored with all manner of Provisions, but inhabited by a barbarous and Heathenish People, yet stout, warlike and very numerous. Over against which on the Continent of *Africa* are *Zofala* and *Mozambique*, where the *Portugals* have got footing, and may be strongly supposed

posed to be the places whither *Solomon* sent his Navy of Ships built at *Eziongeber* which stood on the Banks of the *Red Sea* in *Arabia the Happy*, the Countrey of that famous Queen of the South, who hearing of his Wisdom and Renown, took her Journey thence to visit the Court of King *Solomon*; From that place *Solomon* sent his Ships for Gold, and Silver, and Ivory, coasting all along the *African* shore, the Art of Navigation being then unknown; And the Marriners steering without Chart or Compass, were necessitated to keep the Neighbouring Lands always in sight, as doubtless they did, these places being stored with those rich Commodities above other parts of *Africa*.

The *Portugals*, *Dutch* and *English*, discovered these Countries of *India* in the last Age; and have since setled themselves by Forts and Castles there; The *Portugals* first brake the Ice, who in 1494. sailing from *Lisbon* under *Vasco de Gama*, doubled the *Cape* of *Good Hope*, and succeeded so well afterward as to Conquer and Fortify several places in many Countreys of *Asia*, and the Islands thereof; In 1595. the *Dutch* set out their Fleet from *Amsterdam* to *India*, wherein they used such extraordinary dexterity with their Cannon Law and Steel Arguments, that they made themselves Masters of 28 Forts and Castles, and of forty four or forty five Factories in a short time, for preserving their Trade: In

1600.

1600. the *English* began their Discoveries under Sir *James Lancaster* with four Ships, whose endeavours were so blest, and the good Government of the Honourable *East-India* Company prospered so well, that they setled their Residence and Factories in twenty four several places of note, as at *Ormus* and *Jasques* in the entrance of the *Persian* Gulf, under the *Persian* Monarch; At *Cambaja*, *Surat*, *Agria*, and other places in the *Great Mogols* Countrey; At *Maslapatan*, *Armagon*, *Petipely*, *Pattana*, *Siam*, and other places on the Coast of *Cormandel*, and the Continent of *Asia*; At *Achen*, *Ticko*, *Jambe*, *Priamian*, on the Isle of *Sumatra*; At *Bantam*, *Jacatra* and *Japarra* on the Island of *Java*; At *Socodana* and *Benermasa*, on the Island of *Borneo*; At *Macassar* in the Isle of *Celebs*; At *Poleroon* on the Isle of *Banda*; At *Firando* in *Japan*; And lastly at *Amboina*, *Hitto*, and other of the *Molucco's*, which they quietly enjoyed, till the *Dutch* by base Circumventions, and treacherous practices, deprived the *English* of that Trade, and several of them of their Lives, as has been at large published to the World.

The honourable *East-India* Company was incorporated in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and hath since been confirmed, with divers Immunities added to their Charter by all the succeeding Kings, so that now they have as ample Priviledges as any other Company whatsoever;

ever, and are found very beneficial to the Nation by the great Trade they drive in Importing so many rich Commodities from *India*, *Persia* and *Arabia*; They export from hence, *Peices of Eight*, *Dollars*, *Broad cloaths*, *Perpetuana's*, *Gun-Powder*, *Elephants Teeth*, *Lead*, *Amber*, *Looking-Glasses*, *Sizars*, *Knives*, *Beads*, *Bracelets*, *Feathers*, *Coral*, *Quicksilver*, *Vermillion*, *Allom*, *Brimstone*, and many others; For which they import all sorts of *Spices*, *Cotton-yarn*, *Callicoes*, *Pintadoes*, *Tamerinds*, *Sanders*, *Spiknard*, *Bezoar*, *Aloes*, *Mirrhe*, *Rubarb*, *Opium*, *Frankincense*, *Cassia*, *Borax*, *Calamus*, *Mirabolans*, *Green Ginger*, *Sugars*, *Sugar Candy*, *Campbire*, *Sandal Wood*, *Benjamin*, *Musk*, *Civet*, *Ambergreece*, *Rice*, *Indico*, *Silks* both Raw and wrought; *Salt Petre*, *Precious Stones* of several sorts, *Pearl*, *Mother of Pearl*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Christal*, *Cornelian Rings*, *Agats*, *Lacque*, *Furrs*, *and Skins of Wild Beasts*, *Porcelane Copper*, *China Roots*, *Tea*, *Sanguis Draconis*, *China* Wares of divers sorts with several other Commodities and Drugs too tedious to relate.

Designing to give some Account of the Countreys wherein the aforementioned Forts and Factories are placed, according to my propos'd Method, and the scantling allowed me, I shall begin with *Ormus* which is an Iland Scituate in the *Persian* Gulf about twenty Mile in compass, stony and full of Rocks, and in a manner barren of all necessaries except Salt where-

wherewith the very Rocks are covered, and of Salt Stone many Houſes built; So deſtitute of all things fitting for the life of man that the Inhabitants had all their Victuals even the Water which they drank from the adjoining Countreys; The Air ſo hot in Summer that the people reſt themſelves in Caves covered over with Wood, where they ſtand or ſit in Water up to the Chin, and have Loopholes in the Tops of their Houſes to let in the Wind; Which notwithſtanding, in regard of the Scituation, it was of late one of the richeſt Empories in all the World, the wealth of *Perſia* and *East-India* being brought thither, and conveyed hence up by Water to the River *Euphrates*, and ſo by Boats or on Camels Backs to *Aleppo*, *Alexandretta*, *Tripoly*, and from thence diſperſed into all the Countreys of the Mediterranean Sea; The chief and only City was of the ſame name with the Iſland founded about ſeven hundred years ago by one *Mahomet Danki* deſcended from the Kings of *Saba* in *Arabia Fælix*; Who with many Families of the *Sabeans* paſſed over the Streights into *Carmania*, and the Iſles adjoining, and liking the Scituation of this Iſland, built this City in it, which he called *Ormus*, or *Armuzium*, according to the name of the Promontory wherein it lies; It is ſeated at one end of the Iſle, about 2 Miles in compaſs, well built and adorned with a fair Market place, ſome Churches, and a well

fortified

fortified Castle, furnished with all necessaries for a Seige; By reason of its wealth and resort of Merchants, grown to such esteem that it gave gave occasion to this distich.

Si terrarum Orbis quæqua patet Annulus esset,
Illius Ormusium *Gemma decusque foret,*
Were all the World a Ring, this Isle alone
Might of that Ring be thought to be the Stone.

It was first under its own King, whose Dominion extended also to some part of the Continent on either side, and over all the rest of the Islands within the Gulf; His Revenue of no great yearly value till the coming of the *Portugals* thither, by whom it was discovered under the conduct of *Albukerque* in 1509. Who having fortified some part of it for their own defence, made it the Staple of their Trade for the *Indian* Merchandize, so inricht the same that the Revenues of those Kings (though Vassals and Tributaries to the *Portugals*) amounted to an hundred and Forty Thousand Seriffs yearly; In this flourishing state it stood till 1622. when *Abbas* the Sultan of *Persia* having received some affronts from the *Portugues*, or desirous to remove the Trade from *Ormus* to some Port of his own, gave order to *Emangoli Chan* the Duke of *Shiraz* to besiege it with fifteen thousand men; Who dispairing of prevailing by his Land Forces only, furnished himself with Ships and Cannon of some *English* Merchants,

to

to whom he promised many things which he never performed; For being once Master of the City, he utterly destroyed it, removing the Ordnance to *Lar*, the wealth thereof to his own Treasury at *Shiraz*, and the Materials of the Houses to *Gombroon* beforementioned, the *Portugues* and Christian Natives, passing over to *Muskabat* in *Arabia Felix*; Since which time though the *English* Captains that ventured in it were disappointed of the rewards they expected, yet so much honour hath been given by the King of *Persia* to the *English* Nation, that the Agent who resides at *Gombroon* takes Custom of all Strangers who traffick thither.

The People hereof in their Persons, Habit, and Religion participate somewhat of the *Arabians* but most of the *Persians*; They are *Mahometans* for the most part, of the *Sophian* Sect, the Author of which Religion, has infatuated so great a part of the World with his Blasphemous dotage was *Mahomet* that Grand Impostor born at *Yathrip* an obscure Village not far from *Medina*, his Father called *Abdalla* was an Idolatrous Pagan, his Mother named *Hemina* as perverse a *Jewess*; Deprived of both his Parents when but two years old, he was left to the care of an Uncle, who not able to give him Education, nor willing to keep him any longer, sold him at sixteen years of Age to the *Ismaelites*, by whom exposed to Sale in the open Market he was bought by one *Abdal* a

wealthy

wealthy Merchant. By whom imploy'd at first in drudgery and servile Offices, till noting his great Wit, and fitness for better Services, he at last used him as his Factor, sending him with his Camels and Loads of Merchandize into *Syria*, *Persia*, *Egypt* and other places, wherein he behaved himself with such dexterity that he much increased his Masters wealth, and his own estimation; Of Person he is said to be low, and withal Scald headed, but otherwise comely and of good aspect; Much troubled with the falling sickness, which infirmity he made good use of afterward, affirming those fits were nothing but heavenly raptures in which he conversed with the Angel *Gabriel*; He is likewise said to have been well Skill'd in Magick, by which he taught a white Pigeon to feed at his Ear, which he declared was the Holy Ghost, by whom he was instructed in the Law he was to publish, but this not till afterwards; By Sorceries, comelines of Person, and the great knowledge he had in his Masters business, he gained so far on the Affections of his Mistress that upon the death of *Abdal* she made him her Husband.

Possessed of all his Masters Wealth, he affected ease, and being till then of no Religion, or at least a Pagan, he began to hearken to *Sergius* a *Nestorian* Monk, who flying out of *Syria* for fear of punishment (the Heresies of *Nestorius* being newly both revived and censured)

censured) came into *Arabia*, where he found Entertainment in the House of *Mahomet*; By his perswasions who found him a fit Instrument for the Devil to work on, he began to entertain thoughts of hammering out a new Religion which might unite all Parties in some common Principles, and bring the *Christians*, *Jews* and *Gentiles*, into which the World was then divided, under one Profession; Resolv'd on this he retired to a Cave not far from *Mecca* as if he there attended only Contemplation; *Sergius* in the mean time Trumpetting in the Ears of the People both his Parts and Piety, who being thus prepared to behold the Pageant, out comes the principal Actor, with some parts of his *Alcoran*, pleasing enough to sensual minds which he professed to have received from the Angel *Gabriel*; And finding that this edified to his expectation he next proclaimed Liberty to all Slaves and Servants, as a thing commanded him by God, by whom the natural Liberty of Mankind was most dearly tendred, which drew to him such a Rabble of unruly People, that without fear or opposition he dispersed his Doctrines, reducing them at last to a Book or Method. The Book of this Religion he calleth *the Alcoran*, or *Collection of Precepts*, the original whereof they feign is written on a Table kept in Heaven, and the Copy brought to *Mahomet* by the Angel *Gabriel*. A Book so highly reverenced

ced by the *Mahometans* that they write upon the cover of it; *Let none touch this but he that is clean.* The Body of it, as it now standeth, was composed by *Osman* the fourth *Caliph* or Governour, who seeing the *Saracens* daily inclining to divers Heresies by reason of some false Copies of *Mahomets* Law, and that the Empire by the same means was likely to fall into civil dissention, by the help of his Wife, who was *Mahomets* Daughter, he got a sight of all *Mahomets* Papers, which he reduced into four Volumes, and divided into 124 Chapters, commanding expressly upon pain of death, that that Book, and that only should be received as Canonical through his Dominions; The whole body of it being only a Glos and Exposition on Eight of the Commandments.

First, *Every one ought to believe that God is a great God, and one only God, and* Mahomet *is his Prophet.* They hold *Abraham* to be the Friend of God, *Moses* the Messenger of God, and Christ the Breath of God, whom they deny to be conceived of the Holy Ghost, affirming that the Virgin *Mary* grew with Child of him by smelling to a Rose, and was delivered of him at her Breasts; They deny the Mystery of the Trinity, but punish such as speak against Christ, whose Religion was not, say they, taken away but amended by *Mahomet*, and whoever in his Pilgrimage to *Mecca* doth

not

not visit the Sepulchre of Christ either going or coming, is reputed not to have merited or bettered himself by his Journey.

2. *Every man must marry to increase the Disciples of* Mahomet. Four Wives he allows to every man, and as many Concubines as he will, between whom the Husband makes no difference either in Affection or Apparel, but that the first Wife only enjoys his Sabbath days Benevolence; The Women are not admitted while alive into their Churches, nor after death into Paradise; And whereas in most other Countreys Fathers give some Portions with their Daughters, the *Mahometans* give Money for their Wives, which being once paid, the Contract is Registred in the *Cadies* Book, and this is all their formality of Marriage.

3. *Every one must give of his Wealth to the Poor.* Hence some buy Slaves, and set them free, others buy Birds and let them fly; They use commonly to release Prisoners and Bond-slaves; To build Caves or Lodgings in the ways for relief of Passengers; Repair Bridges and mend High ways; But their most ordinary Almes consists in Sacrifices of Sheep and Oxen, which when the Solemnity is perform'd they distribute amongst the Poor, to whom also on the first day of every year they are bound to give the Tyth or Tenth part of their profits the year past, so that there are scarce any Beggers among them.

4. *Every*

4. *Every one must make his Prayers five times a day.* When they pray they turn their Bodies toward *Mecca*, but their Faces sometimes one way, and sometimes another, believing that *Mahomet* shall come behind them while at their Devotions. The first time is an hour before Sun-rising, the second at noon-day, the third at three a Clock Afternoon, the fourth at Sun-setting, the fift and last before they go to sleep; At all these times the Cryers bawl in the Steeples (for the *Turks* and *Saracens* have no Bells) for the people to come to Church, and such as cannot, must when they hear the voice of the Cryers, fall down in the place where they are, do their Devotions, and kiss the ground thrice.

5. *Every one must keep a Lent one month in a year.* This Lent is called *Ramazan*, in which they suppose the *Alcoran* was given to *Mahomet* by the Angel *Gabriel*. This Fast is only in the day time, their Law allowing them to be as Frolick in the night as they please, so they abstain from Wine and Swines Flesh, which is prohibited in their Law at all times, but never so strictly abstained from as in Lent.

6. *Be Obedient to thy Parents.* Which Law is most neglected of any in all the *Alcoran*, never any Children being generally so unnatural as the *Turkish*.

7. *Thou shalt not Kill.* This they keep inviolate amongst themselves, but the poor Christians

Christians are sure to feel their fury. And as if by this Law the actual shedding of Blood only were prohibited, they have invented punishments for their Offenders worse than death it self. As first the Strappado which is hanging them by the Arms drawn backwark, and then drawn up on high, and letting down again with a violent swing which unjointeth all their Back and Arms. Secondly, they sometimes hoise up their Heels, and with a great Cudgel give them three or four hundred blows on the Soles of their Feet. Thirdly, It is ordinary to draw them naked up to the top of a Gibbet or Tower full of Hooks, and cutting the Rope to let them fall down again, and by the way they are caught by some of the Hooks, where they commonly hang till they die for hunger.

8. *Do unto others as thou wouldst be done unto by self.*

To those that keep these Laws he promiseth Paradise a place of all Delights, adorn'd with flowry Fields, watered with Chrystalline Rivers, beautified with Trees of Gold, under whose cool shade they shall spend their time with amorous Virgins, whose Mansions shall not be far distant. The men shall never exceed the Age of thirty, nor the Women of fifteen, and those to have their Virginities renewed as oft as lost. *Friday* he ordained to be their Sabbath, partly to distinguish his Followers

lower from the *Jews* and *Christians* who solemnize the days ensuing, but principally because he was on that day proclaimed King or Emperor, and so accordingly created. Wine and Swines Flesh are the principal things forbidden by the *Alcoran*, from the last whereof they all unanimously refrain, but on the first they are so besotted, that when they come at it they seldom go home again unled, insomuch that all the Wines in *Constantinople* have been thrown about the Streets, and death made the penalty for any who shall presume to bring any more into the City; *Mahomet* taught them, that every one should be saved by his own Religion, except those who revolt from the *Alcoran* to another Law; But so that under the Notion of Religion he means only such as worship the One and only God excluding thereby the Old Gentile Idolaters from the hope of Salvation. He likewise taught that at the end of the World all men who professed any such Religion should go into Paradise, the *Jews* under the Banner of *Moses*, the *Christians* under the Banner of *Christ*, and the *Saracens* under the Banner of *Mahomet*. They compel no man therefore to abjure the Faith wherein he was born, but secretly commend and approve such as are zealous in their own Religion yet counting it a great honour to have daily new Proselites, they allure them with hopes of freedom and preferment, which with many

are



Cruel Executions in India

are too prevailing motives to cause them to renounce their Christian Profession; Hence some infer, it is better for a man that desires his Liberty to live in these Countreys than in some others, since he is never molested if he meddle not with their Law, their Women, or their Slaves.

Their Opinions of the end of the World are very ridiculous, as that at the Winding of an Horn, not all Flesh only, but the Angels themselves shall dye; That the Earth with an Earthquake shall be kneaded together like a lump of Dough; That a second blast of the same Horn shall after forty days restore all again; That *Cain* shall be the Captain or Ring-leader of the damned who shall have the Faces of Dogs and Swine; That they shall pass over the Bridge of Justice laden with their sins in Satchels; That the greater Sinners shall fall into Hell, the lesser into Purgatory only, with a thousand the like fopperies needless to relate, which may be found in the *Alcoran*, a thing so full of Tautologies, incoherences, and gross absurdities of so impure and carnal mixture, that whoever is taken with it must abandon his natural reason, if Force, Ambition, or want of Christian Education, do not induce him to imbrace it. For if we seriously consider the causes of the deplorable increase and long continuance of this Religion, we shall find them to be chiefly these. 1. The greatness of the

Victories obtain'd by the *Saracens*, who easily compell'd the conquered Nations to receive their Law. 2. The great zeal and diligence of the *Arabians* themselves, who being a numerous people, and much given to Merchandize have possessed themselves of all the Seacoasts of *Africk* from the Streights of *Babel Mandel* almost to the *Cape of Good Hope*; of all the Islands in those Seas, and many Factories and good Towns on the Coasts of *India*, in all which they have setled their Religion also, as a thing inseparable from their Nation. 3. A peremptory restraint of all disputations in any point of Religion whatsoever. 4. The Suppressing Philosophy and the Study of Humane Sciences, the light whereof might easily detect the grosness of their Superstitions. 5. The sensual liberty allowed of having variety of Wives, and as many Concubines as they are able to keep. 6. The promise of the like sensual pleasures in the other World, with which a mind not illuminated with the Spirit of God, is generally more affected, than with the Speculative hope of a future happiness. 7. The forbidding Printing and Printed Books, whereby people might perceive the truth and purity of the Christian Faith, with the Falshood and impurity of the Law of *Mahomet*. Yet had not these last been sufficient to induce the belief of such absurdities if the first had not opened and prepared the way.

For force of Arms was really the most prevailing

vailing Argument by which *Mahomet* himself confirmed, and his Successors since have propogated and dispersed his Doctrine; Who being strengthned by that Rascal Rabble which resorted to him, he assaults *Medina*, pretending a quarrel to the Jews, who had there a Synagogue, repulsed at first with loss of men and a wound in his face by which some of his foreteeth were beaten out, and was there likely to have ended his New Religion, if not recovered by his Souldiers for further mischief. At the next onset he prevail'd, the Battel being fought neer a place called *Bedex*, scituate betwixt *Mecca* and *Medina*, frequently mentioned in the *Alcoran*. After which fight he took the City, converting the Synagogue to a Temple for his own impieties; The News hereof so startled the Nobility of *Mecca* that they armed all their powers against him and succeeded so well in the beginning of the War that they drove him forcibly from their Territories, which yet not long after he again subdued and made his cheif Residence at *Mecca*. From that his flight the *Saracens* compute their years, (as we from Christs Nativity) which they call the *Hegira*, and begins about the year of our Lord 617. so termed from an *Arabick* word that signifies; *The Persecution raised about Religion*. It happened about this time that the *Saracens* revolting from *Heraclius* the Eastern Emperor joined themselves to *Mahomet*

being exasperated by *Julian the Apostate* whom they served in his Wars against the *Persians* for telling them, upon demanding their pay. *That he had greater store of Steel than Gold*; But they then wanted a Head to resort to; Now serving *Heraclius* in the same War, they were used by his Officers in the same ill manner, for asking their pay, the Treasurer of the Army made them this Churlish answer, *There is scarce Money enough to pay the* Roman and Græcian *Souldiers, and why must those Dogs be so importunate for their Wages?* Provoked herewith, and hearing the fame of *Mahomet*, they joined him, who strengthned herewith, and the coming in of the rest of their Countreymen he soon brought all *Arabia* under his Subjection, and having defeated the Emperors forces sent against him he conquered some parts of *Syria* and *Egypt* and returning to *Mecca* there died frantick and distempered, in the 70 year of his Age, and twenty third of his Impostures, of which he spent thirteen at *Medina* and the rest at *Mecca*. His dead Body being kept four days in expectation of a Resurrection which he promised to perform at the end of three grown full of stench and putrefaction, was carried to *Medina* and there interred; His Successors out of wicked and Worldly Policy keeping up the reputation of that Religion after his decease which they scorned and derided in his life, calling themselves *Ca-*

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lophi and Vicar Generals to him their Prophet.

But to return to *Persia*, the Government of that Empire is purely Despotick or Tyranical, for the King has the sole Power of life and death over all his Subjects, independent from his Council, and without any Trials or Law Proceedings. He can put to what death he pleases the chief Lords of the Kingdom, no man daring to dispute the reason; Nor is there any Soveraign in the World more absolute than he. The King deceasing and leaving Male Issue behind him, the Eldest ascends the Throne, while his Brothers are kept in the *Haram* or Castle, and their Eyes put out, and if the King have the least jealousy they are instantly put to death without further Examination, and not only they, but the Children of the Kings Brothers and Sisters likewise; I remember saith my Author, when I first travelled into *Persia* they were not so rigorous, but were contented to move a red hot Iron to and fro before their Eyes; But *Sha Sefi* the last Emperor perceiving his command negligently Executed, and that the poor unhappy Princes had some sight left them, he ordered their Eyes to be digged out of their Heads; *Sha Sefi*'s cruelty went yet further, for he spared not his Eldest Son *Sha Abbas* the lawful Heir of his Throne, ordering one of the Eunuchs to move an Iron before his Eyes, no man

knowing a reason, but the Eunuch compassionating the young Prince, moved an Iron yet not red hot before his Eyes, and teaching him to counterfeit himself blind, preserv'd his sight till his Father lay upon his Death-bed, when being very Penitent for having put out the Eyes of his Eldest Son to whom the Crown did of right belong, the Eunuch seeing the King so sadly afflicted, and ready to give up the Ghost, assured him that he would restore the Prince to his sight, and to comfort him at his death, brought the Prince with perfect Eyes to his Bed-side, the sight of whom prolonged the Kings life till the next day, and gave him time to command all the Grandees of the Court to obey *Sha Abbas* his Eldest Son, as his lawful Successor and their King.

There are several of these Blind Princes at *Ispahan*, and I knew one particularly, saith my Author, who is still alive and a Person of excellent natural Parts; As Blind as he is, he is a great lover of Curiosities, and has built him a House at *Ispahan* worth seeing. He is overjoyed when he meets with any rarities out of *Europe*, feeling them in his hands, and causing his Eunuchs who are very apprehensive to tell him the meaning of every thing; He is a great admirer of Clock-work and Watches, and to know what a Clock it is, he has little points set up in the Dial Plate, and a Hand that he may not be deceived

which

which points to the hour; With certain Figures which he makes of ſoft Wax, and ſets in order upon a Table, he will caſt up an account very exactly, ſeveral other good qualities are eminent in him, and it is a miſerable ſpectacle that a man ſhould be reduced to that deplorable condition only becauſe he is of the Blood-Royal of *Perſia*. This State is diſtinguiſhed like moſt of thoſe in *Europe* into three bodies, firſt that of the Sword, which anſwers to the Nobility, and conſiſts of the Kings Houſhold, the *Kans* or Governors, and all the Souldiery. The ſecond that of the Gown, comprehending all thoſe that belong to the Law and Courts of Juſtice. The third is compoſed of Merchants, Handicrafts men, and Labourers.

Among other cunning contrivances, which *Sha Abbas* made uſe of to know the true State of his Affairs without truſting too much to his Miniſters, he oft diſguiſed himſelf and went into the City like an ordinary man under pretence of buying and ſelling, making it his buſineſs to diſcover whether falſe Weights and Meaſures were uſed; Going therefore one Evening out of his Palace in the habit of a Countreyman, he went to a Bakers to buy a Man of Bread, and thence to a Cooks to buy a Man of Roaſt-meat, (a Man is ſix pound ſixteen ounces to the pound) the King having bought his bargains return'd to the Court,

where he caused them to be weighed exactly, he found the Bread to want 57 Drams, and the Meat 43. Upon which he fell into a great rage against the Officers about him who ought to regulate such abuses, but especially against the Governor of the City, whose Belly he had caused to have been ript up but for the intercession of certain Lords. Besides the reproaches he used toward them for their negligence, and little affection to the Publick good, discoursing of the injustice of false Weights, and how sadly the cheat fell upon poor men, who having great Families, and thinking to give them eight hundred Drams of Bread, by that fraud deprived them of an hundred forty three, then turning to the Lords present, he demanded what sort of Justice ought to be done to those People, when none of them daring to open their mouths while he was in that Passion, he commanded a great Oven to be made in the Market place, together with a Spit big and long enough to Roast a Man, and that the Oven should be heated all night, and another Fire to be kindled near the Oven. The next Morning the King caused the Cook and Baker to be apprehened, and to be led quite through the City with two men going before them; who proclaimed to the People; *We are going to put the Baker into a red hot Oven in the* Piazza *to be Baked alive for selling Bread by false Weights, and the Cook is to be*

Roasted

Roasted alive for having sold Meat by false Weights. Thus these two men served for an Example not only to *Ispahan* but to all the Kingdom, where every one dreaded the severe Justice of *Sha Abbas*.

Sha Abbas his Successor acted almost such another piece of severity, for having made one *Jafer Kan* a generous Lord, who kept a magnificent Train, Governor of *Asterabat*; At first he was very mild, but at last he began to exact such sums from the People, that his violences reached the King's Ear, who being one day drinking with his Lords, and seeing the Master of his Musick in the Room, who was a merry Droll, and had always some pleasant news to tell the King, he was pleas'd to ask him what the People said of *Jafer-Kan*, adding that he had made him Governor of divers Provinces, and had never heard any complaint of him, but now he was accused of strangely Tyranizing over the People. The Musick Master being a meer Flatterer, and knowing that *Jafer-Kan* was extreamly beloved of the King, confidently aver'd, that the Governor was falsly accused, and that he had always known him apter to give than receive. There was at the same time in the Room an *Agis* lately returned from a Pilgrimage at *Mecca*, him the King also asked what was his opinion of *Jafer-Kan* and his Government, being a Person long acquainted with him, to

whom the *Agis* thinking to please the King, returned the same answer with the Musick Master. Whereupon the King who had been well informed of the *Kans* behaviour, turning toward the Lords present, *What think you*, said he, *of these two Flatterers, that absolutely know the contrary to what they speak.* And at the same time commanded two of the Musick Masters Teeth to be pluckt out of his Mouth, and to be driven into the head of the *Agis*, which had like to have cost him his Life, being a very old man; As for *Jafer-Kan* he was disgraced for a time, but his excellent Accomplishments soon restored him again to favour.

Murther is severely punished, nor will Money save the Criminal; When the Murtherer is taken they carry him before the Magistrate who makes quick work, for he delivers him to the Parents or kindred of the Person slain who carry him to Execution, and without any Compassion torture him to death. I remember saith my Author, the Governor of *Shiraz* had a Favourite, who falling in love with a young *Persian* Gentleman earnestly endeavoured to abuse his Body; One day meeting upon the Road together, and lying at night under the same Tent, the Favourite about Mid-night came to his Bed-side, and after many Sollicitations would have forced him; But being violently resisted, the Favourite for Madness to find himself disappointed, and liable to be discovered,

covered, ſtab'd the young Gentleman to the heart, and fled to the Mountains. The Murther being divulged, the Mother, Widdow, and Siſter of the Young Man repaired to the Governor for Juſtice, who willing to ſave his Favourite offered them Money, which they with ſcorn refuſing, & threatning to complain to the King, he was thereupon conſtrain'd to perſue his Favourite, at length he took & ſent him to *Iſpahan* ſaying, he would not judge of the Affair, but refer it to the K. The Mother, Widdow, and Siſter immediately followed the Murtherer to *Iſpahan* and demanded Juſtice of the King with that eagerneſs, that though the King had an inclination to ſave the Favourite for the Governors Sake, he was forced to abandon him and bid them pay themſelves with his bloud. Immediately he was carried to Execution, where the Widdow firſt ſtab'd him to the heart with a dagger, then the Mother took her turn, and after that the Siſter, and then holding a Cup to receive his Blood, drank every one a Cup full to quench the thirſt of their Revenge.

Above all things extraordinary care is taken for ſecuring the high ways, for which purpoſe Guards are ſet at convenient diſtances; As the Caravan was one day ſetting out from *Tauris* to *Iſpahan*, a poor Fellow took an occaſion to rob a Cloak-Bag, and fled croſs the Feilds not knowing the way, the Merchant miſſing his Goods complain'd to the Governor who having

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ing sought for him in vain, sent order to the Guards to search strictly for him, and send him as soon as seized. In a short time the Thief was constrained to forsake his Cloak-bag, and came cross the Fields for Water, who being seized was carried to the Governor, and soon convicted and condemned to Death, for Thieves find no mercy in *Persia*; Only they are variously put to death, being sometimes tyed to a Camels tayl by the feet, and their Bellies ript open. Sometimes they are buried alive all but their Heads, and starved to Death, in which torment they will oft desire Passengers to cut off their Heads, though it be a kindness forbidden by the Law. But the most cruel punishment of all is, when they set the Thief on Horse-back with his extended Arms fastned to a long stick behind; then larding him with lighted Candels, they suffer them to burn him to the very Bowels; We met two in this misery who desired us to hasten their Deaths, which we durst not do, only we gave them a Pipe of Tobacco according to their desire. One day there was a great Hubbub in a Bawdy-House where the Woman had prostituted her own Daughter, the King informed of it, commanded the Mother to be thrown Head-long from a Tower, and that the Daughter should be torn in Peices by his Dogs, which he keeps on purpose for such Chastizements.

Having given some Account of *Persia* let

us next advance into the Dominions of the Great *Mogol* and visit the Bay of *Cambaia*, and therein *Swalley* Road, on the Banks whereof amongst many more *English*, lies interred the Body of Mr. *Thomas Coryat*, a man in his time sufficiently known; He formerly Writ a Book intituled Coriats *Crudities hastily Gobled up in five Months Travels in* France, Savoy, Italy Rhetia, Helvetia, or Switzerland *some parts of* High Germany, *and the* Netherlands, *newly digested in the hungry Air of* Odcomb *in the County of* Somerset, *Printed* in 1611. and then ushered into the World by very many Copies of Excellent Verses made by the Wits of those times, which did very much advantage and improve, if not inforce the Sale thereof, doing themselves much more honour than him whom they undertook to commend in their several Encomiasticks, though he had not the apprehension to think so. I will give you a taste in a few short ones, whereby you may guess at the rest.

I Sing the Man, I sing the Woful Case
The Shirt, the Shoes, the Shanks that served to trace
Seven Countreys wide, the greater was his pain
That two to one he ever came again,
Yet two for one he came; O Muse, O Maid
(If Muse or Maid) say what hath so beraid
This Silly Soul, and drove him to such labours
As if his Hide were only made for Tabors
Recount my Girl what he did with the *French*

Before

Before he courted the *Venitian* Wench
At home much did he suffer, much abroad
Yet never strove (poor Ass) to call his load
Lay on his patrimonie, Goodluck behoof
This will I say, it is a Book of proof
Wherein himself appears, to all most plain,
No Fool in Print, nor yet a Knave in grain.

ANOTHER.

Some write Lascivious Books, & others they write Holy
But *Coryats* is a Pill against all Melancholy
A worthy work that doth all other works out-pace
A Furlong at the leash, thou needst not bate an ace
A Book of price twill be if ever there were any
A hundred Souses is thy due, thou shalt not bate a penny
Thou tell'st of Mounts of Founts of Rocks of Stones
Of Boors, of Whores, of Tombs, of dead mens bones,
Of Bowers, of Towers, and many a stately Steeple
Helvetians, *Rhetians*, and such uncouth people
Nothing escapes thy Note, that's worth due observation
The Gallows cannot pass thee, without just Salutation
Speak thou O Clock of *Strasburg*, & Stones at *Fontainblein*
If *Coriat* do's forget and not your wonders shew
Weep *Rhenish* drops O *Palsgraves* Tun, if thou be here forgotten
No No, he hath thee hoop't so well thy Ribs will nere be rotten
Then lanch thee forth (thou Man of might) when this thy work is done
And prosecute thy great design as far as shines the Sun

ANOTHER.

OF all the *Toms* that ever yet were nam'd
Never was *Tom*, like to *Tom Coriat* fam'd
Tom Thumb is dumb untill the Pudding creep
Wherein he was intomb'd, then out doth peep,
Tom Piper is gone out, and mirth bewails

He

He never will come in to tell us tales
Tom Fool may go to School but ne're be taught,
Speak *Greek*, with which our *Tom* his Tongue is fraught.
Tom Asse may pass, but for all his long ears,
He has no such rich Jewel as our *Tom* wears,
Tom Tell troth is froth, and the truth to tell
Of all *Toms* this *Tom* away bears the bell.

Another.

IF the Author had a painted Coat
And Cap of Coſtly die
And Comb of Cock for Creſt thereon
With Whetſtone hanging by
Then might he tell of Travellers
And all the buffing Train
Who proudly prance on Aſſes backs
T'wixt Italy *and* Spain
For Thomas *is by Travel try'd*
And truth of him to tell
There's few that Travel now-a-days
Return home half ſo well
Then buy this Book ye Brittains *bold,*
But read it at your leaſure
For It and He, and He and It
Were made to ſhew you pleaſure

If *Coryat* had lived he deſigned to have Writ his laſt Travels to, in and out of *Eaſt-India*, for he reſolved like another *Ulyſſes* to have rambled up and down the World at leaſt ten yers before his return home, purpoſing to ſee *Tartary* in all the vaſt parts thereof, with

as much as he could of *China* and after that to have visited the Court of *Prester John* in *Ethiopia*, who is there called by his own people *Hu Bac*, *The King*, with many other places, which if he had lived to perform and publish, might have been of good use, since he was both a particular and faithful Relator of what he saw, ever disclaiming that bold Liberty which many Travellers assume in Speaking and Writing what they please of remote parts where they cannot be easily contradicted resolving.

Not only things to do, but O'rude
Speaking, Writing, all, and more too.

Believing him therefore an honest Historian since he had not opportunity himself, I shall give some Account of his Foot-steps and Flittings up and down, who while he lived was like a perpetual motion, & therefore dead ought not to be forgotten. In 1612. He shipt himself for *Constantinople* now called by the *Turks Stambole*, where he strictly observed all remarkables and found much respect and incouragement from *St. Paul Pindar* then Ambassador there, to whose House he had always free Access; Here he took opportunity to view several parts of *Greece*, and in the *Hellespont* took special notice of those two Castles, directly opposite to each other called *Sestos* and *Abidos* that stand on the several Banks which bound that very narrow Sea, and is famous by the Story of *Hero* and *Leander*; He much desired to see those seven Churches of *Asia*, which lye now in ruins, only *Smyrna* is still famous for Trade but not Religion, and *Ephesus*, with some others, which retain their names still, though they have lost the profession of their Faith with the rest. He saw what yet remains of the Ruins of sometimes Great *Troy*, a place once so populous as if sown with people but now with standing Corn, the very ruins of which place are almost gone to ruine, there only remaining part of an exceeding great House, supposed part of the famous Palace of

Great

Great King *Priam*. From *Smyrna* he found Passage to *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt* anciently called *Memphis* where he observed the remains of the once famed Pyramids; Returning thence back to *Alexandria* with another *Englishman*, they passed by Sea to *Joppa* where they met some others going to *Jerusalem*, with whom joining, they travelled thither through a very Solitary, Rocky, uncomfortable way full of danger from the Wild *Arabs*, who Rob and abuse Travellers; Arriving at *Jerusalem* they saw and heard all wherewith Pilgrims are usually treated, of which you have a full Account in a small Book called *Two Journeys to Jerusalem*, &c. Here our Traveller had the Arms of *Jerusalem* made upon the wrist of his left Arm, and on his Right a single Cross made like that whereon our Saviour suffered on the sides of which were written, *Via, Veritas, Vita, The way, Truth, and Life*, and on the foot three Nails to signifie those which fastened our Saviour to it, done so artificially and indelibly by a Black Powder as if drawn by some accurate Pencil upon Parchment. The poor man would much glory in beholding these Characters, applying the words of St. *Paul* to himself, *I bear in my Body the Marks of the Lord Jesus*, Gal. 6. 17.

Hence they went to the *Dead Sea*, the River *Jordan*, *Sidon*, *Alexandretta*, *Scanderoon* and *Aleppo*, where he was kindly received by the *English* Consul, staying some time there for the Caravan, which consists of a mixt multitude from divers parts who travel together to prevent the incursions of Theives and Murderers; With these setting forward they came to the City of *Nineveh* in *Assyria*, which in *Jonahs* time was of three days Journey, but now so very mean and obscure, that Passengers cannot say, this is *Nineveh*, having lost its name and called now *Mosel*. From thence they journeyed to *Babylon* in *Chaldea* Scituate upon the River *Euphrates*, once for its magnitude called a Countrey, now much contracted, and named *Bagdat*; From hence they proceeded through both the *Armenias*, where our Traveller was told, he saw that very mountain of *Ararat* whereon the Ark rested

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ed after *Noahs* Flood, they went thence to *Ispahan* in *Persia*, the usual residence of *Sha Abbas*, and after that to *Shushan* where King *Ahasuerus* kept his Court in *Esthers* time, from thence they journeyed to *Candahor* the first Province North-East under the *Great Mogol*, and so to *Labor* the second City of this Empire, a place of great Trade, Wealth and Delight, more temperate from the Suns heat than any other of his great Cities; At length he arrived at *Agra* the *Mogols* Metropolis, from *Labor* to *Agra* is four hundred *English* Miles, the Countrey very rich, even, and pleasant, and the Road-way on both sides all this long distance planted with great Trees, clothed all the year long with Leaves, of exceeding benefit to Travellers in that hot Clime, it is called by Travellers, *The Long-Wall*, very full of Villages and Towns convenient for the supply of Travellers.

At *Agra* our Traveller made a halt being kindly entertained by the *English* Factory, and there learned the *Turkish* and *Arabian* Languages, with some proficiency in the *Persian* and *Indostan* Tongues, in both which he got so much knowledge as was very advantagious to him in his Travels through the *Mogols* Territories, he always wearing the habit, and speaking the Language of that Nation; He afterward made an Oration to the *Great Mogol* in the *Persian* Tongue, bringing in the Story of the Queen of *Sheba*, 1 *Kings*. 10. In which parts of the Sacred Scripture the *Mahometans* have some knowledge, and told the King that as the Queen of *Sheba* having heard of the Fame of King *Solomon* came from far to visit him, and confessed that she had not been told half of what she now saw concerning the Wisdom, Greatness, Retinue and Riches of *Solomon*, so said our Orator, *I had heard much of your Majesty before I had the honour of your sight, when I was very far off in my own Countrey, but what I now behold exceedingly surmounts all the reports thereof.* Then intermixing other flatteries with his short Speech, he concluded, and was very well liked by the *Mogol*, who gave him an hundred

Roupies'

Roupies, about twelve pound ten Shillings in our money, looking on him as a *Dervise* Prophet, or Pilgrim as he called him, who in that Countrey value not money, which might be the reason he did not reward him more liberally. He after got a great mastery in the *Indostan* or Vulgar Language, and a Woman belonging to the *English* Ambassador there, having such freedom of Speech that she would scold and rail from Morning to Night, *Coriat* one day undertook her in her own Dialect, and by eight a Clock in the Morning so silenced her that she had not one word more to speak.

At the four Corners of their Mosquets or Churches in this Countrey there are high, round, small Turrets, open with light every way wherein a man may be easily seen and heard, into the top of these their devout *Moola's* or Priests ascend five times every day whence they proclaim as loud as possible these *Arabian* words, *La alla, illa, alla Mahomet Resul-alla*, that is, *There is no God but one God, and* Mahomet *the Messenger from God*, this voice is instead of Bells, which they use not in their Churches, and puts the most devout in mind of their Religion; One time *Tom Coryat* hearing their Priest thus crying, got upon a high place directly opposite to him, and thus contradicted him, *La alla illa alla, Hasaret Eesa Benalla*, that is, *No God but one God, and the Lord Christ the Son of God*, and further added, *That* Mahomet *was an Impostor*; All this he uttered in their own Language as loud as possible in the Ears of many *Mahometans* present, but it may be questioned whether the judgment or discretion of our Pilgrim were more to be commended, for if this had been acted in many other places of *Asia* it would have cost him his Life with as much torture as cruelty could have invented, but being here taken for a madman he was let alone, and haply the rather since every one there has liberty to profess his own Religion freely, and if he please may argue against theirs without danger; As *Tom Coryat* did another time with a *Moola*;

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The question was which of them was the Musselman or true Believer; After much heat on both sides *Coryat* made this Learned distinction, *That himself was the Orthodox Musselman or True True Believer, and the Priest the Pseudo Musselman, or False True Believer.*

He was a man of a very coveting Eye, who could never be satisfied with seeing, as *Solomon* speaks, and took as much pleasure therein as others in injoying great and rare things; He had the mastery of many hard Languages, besides *Greek* and *Latine* which he brought from *England*, and had he had Wisdom to manage them as he had skill to speak them, he had deserved more Fame in his Generation, but his Attainments made him ignorant of himself, being so ambitious of praise that he would hear more than he could possibly deserve, being like a Ship with too much Sail, and too little Ballast, yet had he not fallen into the smart hands of the Wits of those times he might have passed better.

On a time a Merchant who came from *England* met *Tom Coryat* as he was travelling toward *East India*, and told him that when he was in *England* King *James* (then living) inquired after him, and when he had certified him of his meeting him, the King replyed, *Is that Fool yet living?* Which when our Pilgrim heard, he was much concerned because the King spake no more nor better of him, saying, that Kings would speak of poor men what they pleased; Another time the *English* Ambassador gave him a Letter (with a Bill to receive ten pound) to the Consul of *Aleppo*, wherein were these words, *Sir, when you shall hand these Letters, I desire you to receive the Bearer of them Mr. Thomas Coryat with Courtesy, for you shall find him a very honest poor Wretch, and further I must intreat you to furnish him with ten pounds which shall be repay'd*, &c. Our Pilgrim liked the gift well but the Language much displeased him, saying, *That my Lord Ambassador had even spoiled his Courtesy in the carriage thereof, so that if he had been a very Fool indeed he could have said very little less of*

him

him then he did as calkhim bowsh, pox Wretch, and so fry no more of him was to say as much as nothing, and his favour does rather trouble than please me, when I was at Venice, said he, *a Person of Honour wrote this on my behalf to Sir* Hen. Wotton *then Ambassador there,* My Lord good Wine needs no Bush, neither a worthy man Letters Commendatory, because whithersoever he goes, he is his own Epistle; *This,* said he, *was fine Language on my behalf;* At length his Letter was phrased to his mind, but he never lived to receive the money. A little before his death he seem'd apprehensive thereof, for swounding away once, upon his recovery he declared the occasion was, for fear he should die in the way toward *Surat* whither he intended to go, and be buried in obscurity, and none of his Friends know what became of him, he travelling now as he usually did alone; Upon which the Ambassadee willed him to stay longer, which he thankfully refused, and presently turned his Face for *Surat*, which was then about three hundred *English* Miles distant, and lived to come safe thither, where being over-kindly treated by some *English* who gave him Sack which they had brought from *England*, he calling for it as soon as he heard of it, and crying, *Sack, Sack, is there such a thing as Sack, pray give me some Sack*, and drinking of it, though not immoderately (being very temperate) it increased his Flux that he had then upon him, which caused him in a few days after his tedious and troublesome Travels (for he went most on foot) to come at this place to his Journeys end, for here he overtook death, *Dec.* 1617. and was buried at *Swally* under a little Monument like those in our Church-yards.

Now to return, *Cambaia* is three Miles from the River *Indus* and as many in compass, one of the neatest and best built Cities in all the East, so populous as judg'd to contain an hundred and thirty thousand Families. *Swally* is more South and about a Mile from the Sea, but gives name to a large capacious Bay where the Ships ride that trade to *Surat*; About

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ten Miles from this Bay is *Surat*, from whence the River is navigable only for Boats and Shallops, fortified with a Castle of Stone, and well stored with Ordnance. The Houses are for the most part built of Sun-dried Bricks very large and lasting, with flat roofs but battlemented on all sides for fear of falling, and beautified with curious Gardens of Pomegranats, Melons, Figs and Lemons, interlaced with Rivulets and Springs. It is a Factory for *English* Merchants, who have their President, and a magnificent House for the reception, and Staple of their Commodities.

The present Emperor or Mogol is called *Aurung-zeb*, having usurpt the Kingdom from his Father *Cha-jehan* upon this occasion. This great King having reigned forty years with much Clemency and Justice, in his declining Age he fancied a Young Lady of extraordinary beauty not above thirteen years old, and because the strength of nature would not permit him to satisfy his passion, he took certain Provocatives which were so hot, that he fell thereupon into a distemper which had almost killed him. This obliged him to shut himself up in his Court or Apartment, together with his Women for two or three Months during which time he very seldom appeared to his people and that at a great distance too, which made them believe he was dead. He had six Children four Sons and two Daughters, whom he loved all alike, making his Sons Governors or Vice Roys of four of the principal Provinces in his Kingdom; During the false report of his death, the Eldest Son kept with him, but the other 3 immediatly rebelled, & after many Skirmishes and much bloud-shed *Aurung-zeb* his third Son after the destruction of his three Brethren, caused himself to be declared King keeping his Father Prisoner; Some days before he ascended the Throne he sent to his Father for some of his Jewels, that he might appear before his people with the same magnificence his Predecessors had done, *Cha-jehan* taking this request of his Sons for an affront put upon him in Prison, fell into such a rage that he continued

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mad for some days, and had like to have died upon it; in the excess of this Vexation he called several times for a Mortar and Pestle, threatning to beat all his Jewels to Powder rather than his Son should have them, but *Begum Saheb* his Eldest daughter who never forsook him, throwing her self at his feet, and by virtue of that Criminal power she had over him as being both his Daughter and his Wife, kept him from using that extremity more out of design to preserve the Jewels for her self than her Brother to whom she was always a Mortal Enemy; For this reason when *Aureng-zeb* ascended the Throne he had only one Jewel on his Bonnet, and as a kind of Penance that he imposed upon himself for so many Crimes, he for some time would not eat wheaten bread, Flesh nor Fish, but fed dayly upon Barley Bread, Herbs and Sweat Meats; But *Chajehan* his Father dying in 1666. *Aureng-zeb* found himself rid of an object that every hour reproached his Tyranny, and began to enjoy himself with more delight, receiving his Sister *Begum* into favour, and calling her *Cha Begum* or *Princess Queen*, a Woman of excellent accomplishments, and able to govern an Empire, and had her Father and Brothers taken her Counsel at the beginning of the War *Aureng-zeb* had never been King; He had another Sister called *Rauchenara Begum* who had always taken his part having sent him all the Gold and Silver she could procure when she first heard he had taken Arms, in recompence whereof he promised her when he came to be King to give her the Title of *Cha Begum*, and that she should sit upon a Throne, all which he performed, and they lived lovingly together, till it happened that the Princess having secretly conveyed a handsom young man into her Apartment could not let him out so privately, after she had quite tired him, but the King had notice thereof; Thereupon the Princess to prevent the shame and reproach ran to the King, and in a pretended fright told him, there was a man got into the Haram even to her very Chamber who certainly designed either to have killed or Robbed her, that such an accident was never

before

before known, and that it concerned the safety of his Royal Person, and he would therefore go well to punish the Eunuchs who kept the Guard that night. The King ran instantly in Person with a great number of Eunuchs, so that the poor Young Man had no way to escape but by leaping out at a Window into the River that runs by the Palace Walls, whereupon a multitude of people ran out to seize him, the King commanding they should do him no harm, but to carry him to the Officer of Justice, yet he happily made his escape, and has not been since heard of.

It is an Ancient custom among the *Indians* that the Husband happening to dye the wife can never marry again, so that when he is dead, she retires to bewail him, shaves her hair, and lays aside all her ornaments, taking off from her Arms and Legs the Bracelets her Husband put on when he espoused her in token of her submission, and her being chained to him, and all her life after she lives slighted and despised, yea worse than a Slave in the House where she was formerly Mistress. This unfortunate condition causes them to hate life and rather dye with their Husbands than live in such Contempt, the *Bramins* or Priests likewise perswading them, that after death they shall meet him again in the other World with greater honour and advantage; Yet can no Woman burn with her Husbands Body without leave from the Governor of the Place, who being a *Mirsumar* and abhoring this execrable custom of self Murther does often deny it to some Women, who are so offended thereat that they spend the rest of their lives, in works of Charity, some sit on the Road Boyling certain Pulse in Water and giving the Liquor to Travellers to drink, others hold Fire ready in their hands to light their Tobacco, others make vows to eat nothing but the undigested grains, which they find in Cow-dung. But when the Governor finds no perswasions will alter the Womans resolutions, and especially if he perceives by a sign from his Secretary that she has given him Money to that

purpose

purpose, he in a surly manner gives her leave, bidding the Devil take her, and all her kindred. Immediately the Musick strikes up, and away they go to the House of the deceased with Drums beating and Flutes playing before them, in which manner they accompany the Person who is to be burnt to the place appointed. All her kindred and Friends come and congratulate her for the happiness she is to enjoy in the other World, and the honour their Family receives by this her generous resolution. She then dresses her self as if going to be Married and is conducted in Triumph to the place of Execution, with a loud noise of Musical Instruments and Womens voices who follow her, singing Songs in honour of the miserable creature that is going to dye. The *Bramins* who accompany her, exhort her to courage and constancy, and many of our *European* Spectators are of opinion, that these Priests give her some stupifying Liquor to take away the fear of Death, for it is their interest that these miserable wretches should destroy themselves, their Bracelets as well about their Legs as Arms, Pendants, Rings, and Jewels all belonging to them who rake for them among the ashes when she is burnt; They burn them several ways, sometimes a little Hut of Reeds is erected on the bank of a Pond or River, besmeared with Oyl and other Drugs to increase the flame. The Woman is placed in the middle in a leaning posture with her head on a kind of Wooden Bolster, and resting her back against a Pillar, to which the *Bramin* tyes her about the middle, lest she should run away upon feeling the Fire, in this posture she holds the Body of her deceased Husband upon her knees, chewing Betele all the while, and when she has continued this about half an hour, the *Bramin* goes out and the Woman bids them fire the Hut, which is quickly done, her Kindred and Friends throwing several Pots of Oyl into it, the sooner to dispatch her. In some places they only build up a Pile of Wood upon which the Woman is placed as on a Bed, with her Husbands Body layed cross her, then some bring her a

Letter, others a peice of Calicoe, another peices of Silver or Copper desiring her to deliver them to their Mother, Brother, Kinsman, or Friend in the other World, when she has received all, she puts them between her Husbands Body and her own tyed up in a peice of Taffety, and then calls to kindle the Pile wherewith she is soon fitted, but there being scarcity of Wood in *Bengala*, the bodies of these poor wretches are many times only grilliaded and then cast into the River *Ganges* to be devoured by Crocodiles.

The magnanimity of many of these Women is admirable: The *Raja* of *Vetu* having left his City and his life in a Battle against the King of *Visapour* General, he was extreamly lamented, and eleven of his Wives so left concerned, who resolved to be burnt at his Funeral, which the General understanding, endeavoured to divert them by all kind usage, but finding perswasions in vain he ordered them to be shut up in a Room; He who had this command going to execute it, the Women in a rage told him, *That 'twas to no purpose to keep them Prisoners, for if they might not have leave to do what they had resolved, in three hours there would not one of them be alive.* The Person intrusted laughed at this Menace but the keeper of those Women opening the Doors 3 hours after found them all stretched out dead up the place, without the least Mark or sign of any outward violence offered to them. Two of the greatest Lords of *India* came in 1642. to do Homage to *Chajahan*, who having offended the Grand Master of the Houshold, he told one of them one day in the Kings presence. *That they had not behaved themselves as became them toward so great a Monarch.* The *Raja*, or Lord looking on himself as a great Prince, he and his Brother having brought with them a Train of sixteen thousand Horse, being nettled at this bold reproof of the Grand Master, drew out his dagger and slew him on the place before the King; The Grand Master falling at the feet of his own Brother who stood just by him, he was going to revenge his Death, but was prevented by the *Raja's* Brother who stab'd him likewise, & lay'd him athwart

athwart his Brothers Body; The King seeing these 2 Murthers retired into his Apartment for fear, but the Nobles and people presently fell upon the *Raja's* and cut them to peices. The King incensed at such an attempt committed in his house and presence, commanded the bodies of the *Rajas* to be thrown into the River, which their Troops that they had left about *Agra* understanding threatned to enter the City and Pillage it, whereupon the King was advised for preventing the hazard to deliver them the bodies of their Princes. When they were to be burned thirteen Women belonging to the two *Raja's* Houses came dancing and leaping, and presently got upon the Funeral Pile holding one another by the hands, and being soon after stifled by the Smoak, fell together into the Fire, presently the *Bramins* threw in great heaps of Wood, Pots of Oil, and other combustible matter to dispatch them. When I was at *Patna*, saith my Author, a very handsom young Woman of about two and twenty came to desire leave of the Governor to be burnt with the Body of her dead Husband; The Governor compassionating her Youth and Beauty, strove to dissuade her, but finding her resolute, he severely ask her, whether she understood what the Torment of Fire was, and whether she had ever burnt her Fingers? *No, No*, answered she more stoutly than before, *I do not fear fire, and do but know as much send for a lighted Torch hither.* The Governour abominating her answer in great passion bid her go to the Devil. Some young Lords present desired the Governor to call for a Torch and try her, which with much ado he did, as soon as the Woman saw it coming she ran to meet it, and held her hand in the Flame without the least altering her countenance, fearing her Arm up to the very Elbow, that her Flesh looked as if broil'd, whereupon the Governor commanded her out of his sight.

The Government of the *Great Mogul* is as Arbitrary and Tyrannical as his Neighbours aforementioned, measuring his power by his Sword and Lance, and makin-

his will his Law, there being no Laws upon Record in this Constitution to regulate Governors in the administration of Justice but what are inherent in the Breasts of the King and his Substitutes, and therefore they often take the Liberty to punish the Offender rather than the offence, men seldom more than once Guilty, though they still proceed to proceed by proofs and not presumptions. In matters of consequence the King himself will sit as Judge, and no Malefactors lye above one night in Prison and many times not so much, for if the Offender be apprehended early in the morning, he is instantly brought before the Judge, by whom he is presently either acquitted or condemned, if it be Whipping that is executed usually with much severity in the place of Justice; If condemned to dye he is presently carried from Sentence to Execution, commonly in the Market-place, which quick Judgment keeps the People in such awe, that there are not many Executions. Murder and Theft they punish with death of what kind the Judge please to impose, some Malefactors being hang'd, others beheaded, some impaled or put upon sharp stakes, a death of extream cruelty and torture, some are torn to pieces by wild Beasts, some killed by Elephants, and others Stung to death by Serpents. Those that suffer by Elephants, who are trained up for Executions, are thus dealt withal; If the Beast be commanded by his Rider to dispatch the poor trembling Offender presently, who lies prostrate before him, he with his broad round Foot at one stamp kills him, but if he be condemned to to die as to feel himself dye, the Elephant will break his Bones by degrees with his hard trunk, as first his Legs, then his Thighs, after that the Bones in both his Arms, this done his wretched Spirit is left to breath its last out of the midst of those broken Bones.

It is reported that strange kinds of deaths are executed by the command of the King of *Pegu* upon his Subjects, where some are Crucified or Nailed to a Cross, others rather Roasted than burnt to death, for there is a Stake set up, and a Fire made at a distance round about it,

it, the condemned Person being naked is so fastned to the Stake that he may move round about it, and so doth as long as he is able to stir till his Flesh begins to blister; Then he falls down, and there lies roaring till the Fire made about him puts him to silence, by taking away both his Voice and Life; The reason they give for using such exquisite torments is because they count it dishonourable for any man to die by an Executioner, and therefore Criminals are usually commanded to rip up their own Bellies, and those who will not do so are tormented in dying, hence these Condemned Persons call for their Friends about them, eat and seem to be merry with them, and in the close of the Banquet, they in their presence commit this sad slaughter upon themselves, for being stript to the middle, the wretched self-murtherer strikes a sharp Knife in to the bottom of his Belly, then rips himself up, and if after this he can wipe his bloody Knife upon a white Paper or Napkin and by him, he is reckoned to dye with much honour, and is perswaded he goes to *Taccoua*, or the God of War.

When I was in *India*, saith my Author, one was sentenced by the *Mogol* himself for killing his own Father to dye thus, first a small Iron Chain was fastned to his Heels, which was tyed to the hind Leg of a great Elephant, who drag'd him one whole remove of that King being about ten miles, so that all his Flesh was torn off his Bones when we met him, and appeared to us rather a Skeleton than a Body. Another having killed his own Mother, the Emperour was at a stand to think of a punishment adequate to so horrible a crime, but after a little pause, he adjudged him to be stung to death by Serpents, accordingly one of those Mountebanks who keep them to shew tricks to the people, brought two Serpents to do Execution upon this wretched man whom he found all naked, only a little covering before, and trembling. They having angred these venemous Creatures, he put one of them to his Thigh, which presently twined it self about that part till it came near his Groin, and there bit him till Blood followed; The o-

ther was fastned to the outside of the other Thigh twisting it round, and there bit him likewise; Notwithstanding the Wretch kept upon his Feet near a quarter of an hour, before which the Serpents were taken from him, how he complained extreamly of a Fire, that with much torment had possessed all his Limbs, and his whole Body began to swell exceedingly, like *Nasidius* bit by a *Lybian* Serpent called a *Psyller*, about half an hour after, the Soul of that unnatural Monster left his groaning Carcase, and went to his place.

This passed a few years before Sir *Thomas Roe* was Ambassador in this Court; in 1618. that a Juglar of *Bengala*, a place famous for Witches, brought an Ape before the *Mogul*, who loved Novelties, that did many strange feats, the King to try his skill pluckt a Ring off his Finger, and gave it one of his Boys to hide, whom the Ape presently discovered; several other trials he made, wherein the Ape did the part to admiration; Before he was taken out of his presence, this strange and unexpected fancy came into the Kings head; *There are many disputes, said he, about that true Prophet which should come into the World, we are for Mahomet, the Persians magnifie Morin Ally, the Hindoos or Heathens extol Bramon, Ram, and others, the Jews are for Moses, and the Christians for Christ*; adding several other names, to the number of twelve in all, who have all their several followers in that part of the World; He then caused them twelve names to be written on twelve several Scrolls, and put together to see if the Ape could draw out the name of the true Prophet, this done the Ape put his paw amongst them and pull'd out the name of Christ; The *Mogul* a second time caused those twelve names to be writ again in twelve other Scrolls and Characters, and put together, when the Ape again pluckt forth the name of Christ as before; *Mahomet Chan* a great Favourite present, said it was an Imposture of the Christians, though none were then there, and desired he might make a third trial, which granted he put but eleven of those names together, reserving the name of Christ

Christ in his hand, the Ape searching as before plucke forth his empty paw, and so twice or thrice together the King demanding a reason for this, was answered, that happily the thing he looked for was not there, the Ape was bid search for it, who putting out those eleven names one after the other in a seeming indignation rent them, then running to *Mahobet Chan* caught him by the hand where the name of Christ was concealed, which he opened, and held up to the King, but did not tear it as the former. Upon which the *Mogol* took the Ape, and gave his Keeper a good Pension to keep him near about him, calling him *the Divining Ape*. And this was all which followed upon this admirable event, except the great wonder and amazement of the people, the truth whereof, saith my Author, I most certainly believe, as being confirmed to me by several Persons of different Religions, who all agreed in the story and the several circumstances thereof.

I cannot but here relate a remarkable example of a very grois Flatterer, but a great Favourite of this King, who was noted above others of that Nation to be a great neglecter of God, believing it Religion enough to please the *Mogol* his Master, though a Souldier of approved valour. This man on a time sitting in dalliance with one of his Women, she plucke an hair from his Breast about his Nipple in wantonness, without designing any hurt. This little inconsiderable wound by an unparalleld fate became the occasion of his death, beginning presently to fester, and in a short time turned to an incurable Canker; When he found he must needs dye, he spake these notable words worthy to be recorded, *Who would not have thought but that I who have been so long a Souldier should have died in the face of an Enemy, either by a Sword, Lance, Arrow, Bullet, or some such Instrument of death? But now though too late I am forced to confess that there is a great God above, whose Majesty I have ever despised, who needs no bigger Lance than an hair to kill an Atheist or a despiser of his Divinity*; and so desiring these his last words might be told the King his Master, he died.

The then *Mogol* sent a Letter to our King *James* the first in the *Persian* Language, which is here faithfully translated to shew the manner and stile of the writing of that Court.

Unto a King rightly descended from his Ancestors, bred in Military Affairs, clothed with honour and Justice, a Commander worthy of all command, strong and constant in the Religion which the great Prophet Christ did teach King James; *Whose love hath bred such an Impression in my thoughts as shall never be forgotten, but as the smell of Amber, or as a Garden of fragrant Flowers, whose beauty and odor is still increasing; so be assured my love shall still grow and increase with yours. For Letters you sent me in the behalf of your Merchants I have received, whereby I rest satisfied of your tender love toward me, desiring you not to take it ill that I have not writ to you heretofore; This present Letter I send to you to renew our loves, and herewith do certifie you that I have sent forth my Firmans or Proclamations throughout all my Countreys to this effect, that if any* English *Ships or Merchants shall arrive to any of my Ports, my People shall permit and suffer them to do what they please freely in their Merchandizing causes, aiding and assisting them in all occasions of injuries that shall be offered them, that the least cause of discourtesy be not done unto them, that they may be as free or freer than my own people. And as now and formerly I have received from you divers tokens of your love, so I shall still desire your mindfulness of me by some novelties from your Countreys, as an argument of Friendship betwixt us, for such is the Custom of Princes here; And for your Merchants I have given express Order through all my Dominions to suffer them to buy, sell, transport, and carry away at their pleasure, without the let or hindrance of any Person whatsoever, all such Goods and Merchandizes as they shall desire to buy, and let this my Letter as fully satisfy you in desired Peace and Love, as if my own Son had been Messenger to confirm the same. And if any in my Countreys not fearing God, nor obeying their King or any other void of Religion should endeavour to be an instrument to break this League off Friendship, I would send my Son* Sultan Caroom, *a Souldier approved in the Wars to cut him off,*

that

that no obstacle may hinder the continuance and increase of our Affections.

Some years after the *Great Mogol* sent two other Letters to the same King, one beginning thus, *When your Majesty shall open this Letter, let your Royal Heart be as fresh as a small Garden, let all people make Reverence at your Gate. Let your Throne be advanced higher. Amongst the greatness of the Kings of the Prophet Jesus let your Majesty be the greatest, And all Monarchs derive their Wisdom and Counsel from your Breast as from a Fountain, that the Law of the Majesty of Jesus may revive and flourish under your protection.* The second Letter ran thus, *How gracious is your Majesty whose greatness God preserve. As upon a Rose in a Garden so are mine Eyes fixed upon you, God maintain your Estate that your Monarchy may prosper and be augmented; and that you may obtain all your desires, worthy the greatness of your Renown, and as the Heart is Noble and Upright so let God give you a glorious Reign, because you strongly defend the Law of the Majesty of Jesus which God made yet more flourishing, because it was confirmed by Miracles,* &c. What followed was to testify his care of and love to the *English*. All these Letters were writ in the *Persian* Tongue, the Court Language there, and Copies sent to the Ambassador Sir *Thomas Row* to get them translated. The Originals rowled up somewhat long were covered with Cloth of Gold sealed up on both ends, according to the fashion of that Countrey; wherein we may observe how respectively the King speaks of our Blessed Saviour Christ Jesus; But having already over enlarged concerning this mighty Empire, we will take our leave of the *Great Mogol*, who is a Prince of much Wealth and Power having vast multitudes of Soldiers in constant pay, and in his ordinary removes which is not usually above ten mile at once, hath such an infinite number of men and other Creatures attending him whose drink is water, that in a little time, as it was said of the mighty Host of *Sennacherib* they are able to drink up Rivers.

The Honourable *East-India* Company setled Factories

likewise at *Maſſipatan*, *Armagon*, *Petipoly*, *Patania*, *Siam*, Fort St. *George* and other places on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, and the Continent of *Aſia*; *Maſſipatan* is a great City the Houſes whereof are only wood, built at a diſtance from each other, it ſtands by the Sea, and is a famous Road for Ships, from whence they Sail to *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Ormus Sumatra* and other places. *Patania* is a City South from *Siam*, and was governed many years by a Queen. In 1612. ſome *Engliſh* came hither with a Letter from Queen *Elizabeth*, and a Preſent from the Merchants of ſix hundred Rials of Eight, the Letter was delivered in great State being laid in a Baſon of Gold carried on an Elephant adorned with little Flags, Lances and Minſtrils, they then obtained a Grant to Trade upon the ſame conditions with the *Hollanders*. *Siam* is a Kingdom, the greateſt part whereof lies between the Gulf of *Siam* and *Bengal*; The Countrey is very plentiful in Rice and Fruits, the Forreſts full of Harts, Elephants, Tygers, Rhinocero's and Apes, where alſo grow abundance of large Bamboo Canes, under the Knots of theſe Bamboo's are Emets Neſts as big as a mans Head, which they make there to preſerve themſelves from the Rain that continues four or five months together; The King of *Siam* is accounted one of the richeſt Monarchs upon Earth, and ſtiles himſelf, *King of Heaven and Earth*, though he be Tributary to the Kings of *China*, there are Idols in his Temples ſeven Foot high all of maſſie Gold, when the King appears all the Doors and Windows of the Houſes muſt be ſhut, all the People proſtrating themſelves on the ground not daring to look up, and becauſe no Perſon is to be in an higher place than the King, they that are within Doors are bound to keep their loweſt Rooms; He ſuffers no Barber to come near him, one of his Wives cutting his Hair for him; One part of his magnificence conſiſts in his train of two hundred Elephants, among which there is one that is White which he values ſo highly as to ſtile himſelf King of the *White Elephant*; He has a paſſionate kindneſs for them, accounting them

his

his Favorites and the Ornaments of his Kingdom, if any of them fall sick and dye they are buried with the same Funeral pomp as the Nobles of the Kingdom.

At the *Fort St. George* an *English Factory* on the *Coast* of *Cormandel Nov.* 3. 1684. About nine at night happened a violent storm which continued till two next morning. It untiled all the Houses in the Town with such a ratling terrible noise as if some thousands of Granadoes had been thrown on them and lay'd all their Gardens, of which they have many pleasant ones, as flat and level as the smoothest Bowling Greens; Trees of a great and prodigious growth, some perhaps as ancient as the World, were violently torn up by the Roots, and their aged Trunks riven in pieces, the noise of the cracking and breaking of their Boughs and Branches seemed almost equal to that of the Tempest, but what was most surprising was that a strong Iron-Bar which belonged to a Window was with the extream Force of the Wind snapped into three peices; Had this Hurricane continued two or three hours longer, it would certainly have levell'd both the Fort and Town, though strongly built and well fortified.

Sumatra is accounted one of the greatest *Eastern* Islands, in length about seven hundred, and in breadth above two hundred Miles, where several *English* Factories were setled. Our *English* had first Trade here in the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth*, whose name was then famous in those parts for her exploits against the *Spaniards*. The Queens Letters to this King were received with much Pomp, the King entertained the Messenger with a Banquet, presented him with a Robe, and a peice of Callicoe wrought with Gold, and gave his Passport for the Generals security, for whom he sent six Elephants, with Drums, Trumpets, Streamers and many Attendants; The cheif Elephant was about thirteen or fourteen Foot high having a small Castle like a Coach, covered with Velvet on his back, in the midst whereof was a great Bason of Gold with a rich Covering of Silk, wherein the Letter was put; The General was mounted on another Elepant, and being

arrived

arrived the Dishes wherein he was treated were of Gold, their Wine was of Rice, wherein the King drank to the General out of his Gallery, about four Foot higher than where he sate, it was as strong as *Aqua Vitæ*; After the Feast some young Women danced and play'd on the Musick, the King sent a Letter and a Present to the Queen, and upon parting asked if they had the Psalms of *David*, and caused them to sing one, which he and his Nobles seconded with a *Psalm* (as he said) for their Prosperity.

In 1613 Captain *Best* Anchored in the Road at *Achin*, and was kindly received, having an *Araccia* or Messenger sent riding in a Tent on an Elephants back, attended with two or three of the Kings Boys, (for he is attended by Boys abroad and Women within) to receive his Majesties Letter which was thus carried in a Bason of Gold, the General following with forty or fifty men; After the Letter and Present was delivered, the King told them they should see some of his pastime, which was first Cock-fighting, next that of Rams, then his tame Elephants, after them his Buffoloes each still exceeding the other in fierceness, lastly the Antelopes which the General had given him; All this while the King took Tobacco in a Silver Pipe given him by his Women, who stood in a close Room behind him. Then was Supper served in by Boys of about fourteen, in in a Metal of Gold and Copper mixed, continuing from seven a Clock to almost twelve in which were served in four hundred Dishes, beside hot Drinks; Next day the King sent the General an Elephant to ride on which none may do without his leave, and appointed one of his Cheif Officers constantly to attend him, and free access was granted him at all times, and the Articles agreed on between *James Lancaster* and his Predecessor were promised to be ratified, *May.* 2. All strangers were invited to a Feast kept at the Spring of a River in the Water, six miles from the City, two Elephants were sent for the General, the dishes were served in by Boys, swimming with one hand and holding the Dish, or strong

Drink

Drink in the other; Of all these drinks they must taſt, and then throw the reſt into the Water; This continued from one till five, they had 500 Diſhes well dreſſed; General *Beſt* weary of ſitting ſo long in the Water had leave to depart an hour before the reſt; The Captain of the *Dutch* got his Bane either by the hot Drinks or cold ſitting ſo long in the Water, and ſoon after died. The King gave the General a new Title, calling and charging his Nobles to call him *Araneata Pule* that is, *The honourable White Man*, *June* 2. They were entertained with a fight of four Elephants and a Tyger who was faſtened to a Stake, and yet got ſuch hold on the Legs and Truncks of the Elephants that he made them roar and bleed extreamly. Sometimes Wild Elephants fight before him who would ſoon kill each other but that tame ones are faſtned to them who draw them back, fourſcore or an hundred men helping them; To tame them they place a Wild one between two that are tame.

This King ſent a Preſent and Letter to our King *James* the firſt, the Letter was written and painted very curiouſly, and being tranſlated runs thus, *Pedrucka Sirie Sultan, King of Kings, renowned for his Wars, and ſole King of* Sumatra *and a King more reverenced than his Predeceſſors; Feared in his Kingdom and Honoured of all Neighbouring Nations in whom there is the true Image of a King in whom Reigns the true Method of Government, formed as it were of the moſt pure Metal, and adorned with the moſt fine Colours, whoſe ſeat is high and moſt compleat like to a Chryſtal* River, *pure and clear as the choiceſt Glaſs from whom floweth the pure ſtream of Bounty and Juſtice, whoſe preſence is as the fineſt Gold, King of* Priaman, *and of the Mountain of Gold, that is* Solida, *and Lord of nine ſorts of Stones, king of two* Sumbreroes *of beaten Gold, having for his ſeats Mats of Gold; His furniture for his Horſes, and Armour for himſelf being likewiſe of pure Gold; His Elephant with Teeth of Gold, and all Proviſions thereunto belonging; His Lances half Gold, half Silver, his ſmall ſhot of the ſame, a Sadel alſo for another Elephant of the ſame Metal; A Tent of Silver; And all his ſeats half Gold, half Silver; His Sepulcure of Gold* (whereas,

his

his Predeceſſors had all theſe half Gold half Silver) His Services compleat of Gold and Silver; A King under whom there are many Kings, having taken Othe King of Aurow; All the Country of Priaman; Tecoo, Barouſe being ſubdued by him, is now under his command; Seventy Elephants and much Proviſions carried by Sea to make his Wars in Aurow, where God gave me greater Victories than any of my Predeceſſors; This great King ſendeth this Letter of Salutation to James King of Great Brittain, that is, England, Scotland, France and Ireland, to ſignifie the great content He hath received by his Highneſs Letter delivered by the hands of Arancaja Pule, Thomas Beſt, His Majeſties Ambaſſador, at the receipt whereof his Eyes were ſurprized with a Celeſtial brightneſs, and his Spirits raviſhed with a Divine Joy; The opning thereof rendred a ſavour more fragrant than the moſt odoriferous Flowers or ſweeteſt Perfumes in the World; For which cauſe I the Great King of Sumatra do profeſs my ſelf to be of one Heart, one Mind, and of one Fleſh with the moſt Potent Prince James King of England, and do earneſtly deſire that the League begun may be continued to all Poſterities; And herein I reckon my greateſt Felicity, there being nothing in the World more pleaſant or delightful to me; and for a Teſtimony that the Friendſhip begun may be preſerved betwixt us, I have returned this Letter to your Majeſty, making alſo my Prayers to the great God to continue the ſame, and ſhall count it my greateſt Honour to receive a Memorial from ſo Mighty a Potentate, and ſo remote a Nation, and for an aſſurance of my Love and Honour, and the continuance of our League I ſend your Majeſty a Creeſe (or Dagger) wrought with Gold, the Hilt thereof being beaten Gold, with a Ring of Stones, an Allagaya of Swaſſe, half Copper, half Gold, eight Purſlain Diſhes ſmall and great of Camphire, one piece of Sowering Stuff, three pieces of Calicot Lawn; Which your Majeſty accepting as from a Brother, I ſhall reſt ſatisfied and much honoured; And ſo with my Prayers to the great God, Creator of Heaven and Earth for your Majeſties long life, with Victory over your Enemies and Proſperity in your Land I conclude.

Given at our Palace at *Achi* the 1022. year of *Mahomet* By Accompt of the *Moors*. This

This Letter for the strange boasting form, and because it contains a small Inventory of that Kings wealth is here inserted; This King was a stout proper man of about thirty two, strong by Sea and Land, his Country populous, his Elephants many, the *English* having there seen neer two hundred at a time; His Frigates and Gallies carried good Ordnance of all kinds; His building stately, and spacious but not strong; His Court at *Achi* pleasant, having a fine River which he cut and brought eight Miles in twenty days while they were there; He desired the General to present his Respects to the King of *England* and to intreat him to send him two White Women; *For*, said he, *if I get one of them with Child and it prove a Son I will make him K. of* Piaman Paflaman *and of the Coast from whence you fetch your Pepper, so that you shall not need to come any more to me, but to your own* English *King for those Commodities.* He was cruel having pluck'd out the Eyes of a Nobleman for looking on one of the Kings Women washing in a River; Another wearing a Shash or Turbant beyond his degree, had his head cut round, so far as that was two large; Some he boiled in scalding Oyl, others were sawn asunder, Spitted alive, had their Legs cut off, or were otherwise tortured. The People are tawny and go naked, yet paint their faces, their Priests in their Sacrifices wear their Garments so close as if they were sowed to them with horns on their head turning back, and a Tail hanging down behind, for so they say the Devil appears to them, their Hair and Faces appear deformed with Green, Black and Yellow Colours.

Another considerable *English* Factory is at *Bantam* and other places on the Isle of *Java Major*, this is the chief City in the whole Island, scituate at the foot of a *Mountain*, whence issue three Rivers, two whereof run by the Walls, and the other through the midst of the City, yet none of them deep enough to admit of any Ships, the Houses are very mean, consisting of three chief Streets; The Natives are Heathens, and believe when they dye their Souls enter into some Bird, Beast

Beast or Fish, and therefore they eat neither Flesh nor Fish, yet toward the South are many who profess the *Turkish* Religion, and some of them called *Baquirs* are desperate Villains, who having been at *Mecca* to visit *Mahomet's* Tomb, upon their return they run through the Streets and kill all they meet with their poysoned Daggers, and think that in so doing they do God and *Mahomet* good service and shall be saved thereby. If any of these *Mad-men* are kill'd their Followers bury them as Saints, and every one contributes toward erecting them a fair Tomb, which they visit, and bestow Alms upon the Keeper thereof. I remember saith my Author, that in 1642. a Vessel of the *Great Mogols* returned from *Mecca* to *Surat* with a great number of these *Faquirs* or *Dervishes*, and one of them was no sooner landed and had said his Prayers, but he instantly took his Dagger and ran among several *Dutch* Mariners who were unlading goods upon the Shore, and before they were aware this desperate Wretch had wounded seventeen of them whereof thirteen died, at length the Sentinel who stood at the entry of the Tent where the Governour and Merchants were, shot him through the Body so that he fell down dead; Immediately all the other *Faquirs* and *Mahometans* who were upon the place took up the Body and buried it, and at the end of fifteen days they had erected him a fair *Monument*; Every year the *English* and *Hollanders* pluckt it down, but when they are gone the *Faquirs* rebuild it, and plant Banners over it, nay some perform their Devotions at it; One time, saith my Author, my Brother and I, and a *Dutch* Chyrurgeon were going along a narrow way, having the Pales of a Garden on one hand, and a River on the other, behind the Pales one of these Rascaly *Bastaners* had hid himself, and thrust his Pike between the Pales thinking to have stab'd it into one of our Breasts, the *Dutch* man being somewhat before, the Head of the Pike ran into his Breeches, whereupon we both laid hold on the Staff, but my Brother being next the Pales presently leap'd over and ran the *Faquir* through; Whereupon several

several *Chineses* and other Idolaters came and gave my Brother thanks for killing him; After which we waited on the King, and told him what my Brother had done, who was so far from being displeased that he gave him a Girdle, for the King and his Governours are glad when those Rogues are slain, counting them Desperados, and not fit to live.

In 1682. The Eldest Son of the King of *Bantam* made an Insurrection, declared himself King, and by the assistance of the *Dutch* took the City of *Bantam* and the *English* Factory there, proclaiming the old King his Father a Rebel against him. About the same time an Ambassador came from the old King to his late Majesty King *Charles the Second of Blessed Memory*, by whom he was received and entertained with all manner of kindness and civility, and having continued here for some time he returned again to his own Countrey.

At *Socadona* and *Benjermasa* in the Isle of *Borneo* the *English* setled other Factories; It is accounted as big as *Spain*, richly incompassed with other smaller Islands, and hath a City of the same name founded on Piles in the Sale Water, with Sumptuous buildings of Stone covered with Coco leaves. The people are generally more white than the rest of the *Indians*, of good Wits and approved Integrity, divided betwixt two Kings and two Religions, the King of *Borneo* and his Wife being *Mahumetans*, those of *Laus* still remaining in their Ancient Gentelism; These believe the Sun and Moon are Man and Wife, and the Stars their Children, ascribing to each of them Divine Honours, and to the Sun especially, whom they salute at his first rising with great reverence, repeating certain verses; Their publick business is usually treated in the Night at which time the Councellors of State meet and ascend some Tree, viewing the Heavens till the Moon rise, & then go to the Senate-house Their Apparel is very thin by reason of the extream heat of the Air, being only a Shirt of Silk or Calico which they wear more for modesty than warmth.

One of the Isles of *Celebs* is called *Macassar* where the

English

English likewise settled a Factory, being 600 miles from East to West, plentiful of all necessaries for the use of man, in some parts over-grown with Wood, in which certain fiery Flyes make nightly such shining light as if every Twig or Bough were a burning Candel, in the midst are very high Mountains, out of which flow many Navigable Rivers. The Islanders have a Custom to Poyson their Arrows, and the most dangerous Poyson they use is the juice of certain Trees in the Island of *Ternate*, which they will temper so as to work a swift or slow death at pleasure. They think the King has only the secret Receipt to take away the force of it, who boasts that he has the most effectual Poyson in the World, which there is no Remedy can prevent. One time an *Englishman* in heat of Blood had killed one of the King of *Macassar* Subjects, and though the King had pardoned him, yet both *English*, *Hollanders* and *Portugals*, fearing if the *Englishman* should go unpunished the *Islanders* would revenge it upon some of them, beseeched the King to put him to death, which with much ado being granted, the King unwilling to put him to a lingring death, and desirous to shew the effect of his Poyson resolved to dispatch the Criminal himself, whereupon he took a long Trunk, and shot him exactly in the great Toe of the right Foot, the place he particularly aimed at; Two Chirurgeons one an *Englishman* the other an *Hollander* provided on purpose, immediately cut off his Toe, but for all that the Poyson had dispersed it self so speedily that the *Englishman* died presently; All the Kings and Princes of the East are very diligent in inquiring after strong Poysons, and some *Europeans* having cryed several of their Arrows by shooting at Squirrels, observed they fell down dead as soon as they were touched.

These are the principal Acquisitions of the *English* in these remote parts of the World, little or nothing more being to be said of the rest which are not very considerable, and some of them since quitted by the Honourable *East-India* Company; Having therefore compleated my usual scantling, I shall here conclude.

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